

esses at Play

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## China's Officers Gape at America

Pentagon Hopes Their Visits Will Curtail 'Misperceptions'

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On a recent visit to the National Defense University at Fort McNair here, a Chinese general expressed baffled amazement at the 50 flags hanging in the atrium of Marshall Hall, one for each state. "I thought this was one country," he told his American counterpart. "So why so many flags?"

As delegations of Chinese officers tour the United States as part of a flurry of military exchanges, U.S. officials say they have been struck by the depth of misunderstanding and misperceptions — some innocent, others more ominous — that leaders of China's armed forces bring to their vision of the United States.

Chinese officers on recent trips to the United States have said they were surprised at Americans' patriotism, at the power and accuracy of the M1A1 Abrams tank and at the resilience of the U.S. economy.

On a visit to the Midwest, Chinese officers, previously instructed that U.S. society is wild and dangerous, seemed taken aback to see that cars stopped at stoplights.

"They call us a technological paper tiger," said one U.S. Army officer. "Good equipment, but no stomach for a fight."

Pentagon officials say the views expressed by some visiting officers are reinforced in recent Chinese military publications, which have argued that the United States is a declining power, that while China is a weaker power, weaker powers can often defeat superior powers; that the United States didn't win the Gulf War, Saddam Hussein lost it; and that China is poised to leapfrog the United States in the race for a technologically advanced army. Chinese military analysts also believe that the United States is trying to subvert China and contain its power.

A report circulated last month by the Pentagon's Office of Net Assessment, which reviewed Chinese military literature, concluded: "China's leadership holds a number of dangerous misperceptions that may well cause serious political friction or even military conflict with the United States."

"The consequences of China consistently underestimating the military power of potential opponents greatly complicates any effort to deter China."

The report, "Dangerous Chinese Misperceptions: the Implications for Department of Defense," mentions Pentagon concerns that China's belief in the weakness of the United States and forces trained or equipped by Americans could contribute to a decision to attack Taiwan, which Beijing claims as its own.

Pentagon officials say Chinese assumptions about America have become more visible as a result of recent efforts to renew and deepen U.S.-China ties. Although there have been exchanges between the two militaries for three decades, they have acquired new emphasis during the last year. As part of intensifying contacts, Secretary of Defense William Cohen traveled to Beijing in January and Zhang Wannian, China's most powerful general, will come to the United States this year.

The high-level engagement reflects the belief that within the next 50 years, China's army, the largest in the world and a nuclear power since 1964, will occupy a dominant position in Asia and perhaps the world.

Pentagon officials and Chinese military experts are

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Smoke billowing from buildings following a series of bomb blasts in Coimbatore, India.

## Toll in India Bombings Hits 56

Muslims Flee Southern City in Election Violence

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The police in the southern city of Coimbatore said Sunday that the death toll from multiple bombings that preceded a Hindu nationalist election rally in the city Saturday had reached 56, with more than 200 wounded, a tally that placed the attacks among the worst outbreaks of election violence in India since independence in 1947.

The explosions occurred as thousands gathered for a campaign rally by a Hindu nationalist leader who is one of the country's most controversial political figures.

Although the police did not identify any group or groups as having set the bombs, officials in Coimbatore said they suspected that the attackers were members of Muslim extremist groups, two of which were banned shortly after the explosions Saturday.

The 17 bombs exploded shortly before the arrival in the city of Lal Krishna Advani, president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Hindu nationalist

group that is expected to win its largest-ever number of seats in India's Parliament in voting that begins in northern India on Monday.

On Sunday, a police raid in a Muslim neighborhood of Coimbatore resulted in another bomb explosion, this time with six dead, who were said by the police to have been suspects who set off the explosion after being surrounded.

Altogether, more than 500 people were arrested in a police crackdown across Tamil Nadu state, mostly Muslims, and 200 of them in Coimbatore, which lies about 440 kilometers (275 miles) southwest of Madras, the Tamil Nadu capital. More than 700 troops dispatched to the city to aid the police, assisted by an overnight curfew, appeared to have restored order after a night of violence between Hindus and Muslims, much of it in the form of Hindu gangs attacking Muslim homes.

Thousands of Muslims, from a community amounting to about 20 percent of Coimbatore's

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## Diplomatic Activity Quickens Over Iraq

UN Weighs Annan Trip to Baghdad, While U.S. Warns of Repeated Strikes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — A technical team sent by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan to survey disputed "presidential" sites met Iraqi arms negotiators in Baghdad on Sunday, as Washington threatened repeated strikes to destroy Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine said United Nations Security Council members were searching for consensus on a framework for talks between Mr. Annan and Iraq's government should the UN leader visit Baghdad personally to try to solve the crisis.

"The five permanent members must agree among themselves on defining a framework, but it must not lock him into an overly detailed mandate," Mr. Vedrine said.

In Baghdad, the leader of the technical team, Steffen de Mistura, and two Austrian surveyors emerged from talks with Oil Minister Amir Mohammed

On Sunday, U.S. News and World Report said Iraq has smuggled many of its weapons of mass destruction to other Arab countries for safekeeping.

Reacting to the report, the chief UN weapons inspector, Richard Butler, told CNN: "It just illustrates the great importance of the issue of inspection."

The U.S. ambassador to the UN, Bill Richardson, gave China intelligence details about Iraqi weapons and may have persuaded China to abstain from voting against U.S. plans in the Security Council, U.S. officials said Sunday.

China remains firmly opposed to a military attack on Iraq to force un-

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Saddam Hussein practices his survival tactics. Page 7.

Rasheed and Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Riyadh Qaysi. Both Iraqi officials have been closely involved in negotiations with the UN Special Commission charged with destroying the Iraqi weapons.

Mr. Rasheed, in a statement to the Iraqi News Agency before his session with the UN team, again denied that Iraq had any prohibited weapons, saying they had been destroyed under UN supervision.

"Iraq has not had any chemical or biological weapons, or long-range missiles or launchers since the end of 1991," he said.

The United Nations says the presidential sites contain 1,500 buildings, a figure contested by Iraq. The total area of the eight disputed sites, spread out over four provinces, is around 75 square kilometers (45 square miles).

Iraq's UN ambassador, Nizar Hamdoun, has said the team would work on defining the limits of the sites. "We want to make it clear to the SG himself that those sites are well-defined," he said, referring to the UN secretary-general.

Baghdad has agreed to open up the sites in response to mediation by Russia and France, but says arms inspections over a proposed 60-day period should be carried out by a special team appointed by Mr. Annan rather than the UN team itself.

The Special Commission can form part of the new team, under the Iraqi offer.

## A New Report That Lewinsky Spoke of Affair With President

By Michael Janofsky  
and Don Van Natta Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A California friend of Monica Lewinsky's has told investigators that Ms. Lewinsky confided to her that she was having a sexual relationship with President Bill Clinton, according to a close acquaintance of the friend's family and lawyers familiar with the friend's account.

The friend, Neysa Demann Erbland, also said that Ms. Lewinsky had played

Linda Tripp reportedly helped Paula Jones's lawyers. Page 3.

her taped telephone messages from Mr. Clinton, the lawyers and the acquaintance said. Speaking on condition of anonymity, they said Ms. Erbland has told investigators that Ms. Lewinsky recounted details about a sexual relationship with the president over the course of more than a year.

Ms. Erbland, who attended Beverly Hills High School with Ms. Lewinsky, the 24-year-old former White House intern, was questioned before a federal

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## Rising Tensions Put Jakarta in a Vise

Will Suharto Defy the IMF?

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — President Suharto of Indonesia sees his controversial plan to introduce a currency-board system tying the rupiah to a fixed exchange rate as a way of solving two pressing problems — rising prices and widespread corporate debt — either of which could undermine stability in the world's fourth most populous nation, analysts said Sunday.

But after a weekend telephone call from President Bill Clinton that officials in Washington said had lasted for 30 minutes and was intended to reinforce the opposition of the International Monetary Fund to early introduction of the proposal, Mr. Suharto can only press ahead with moves to establish the board if he is prepared to risk losing access to the \$43 billion emergency loan package for Indonesia that is effectively controlled by the IMF. (Page 11)

Analysts said a suspension of loan payments to Jakarta — something the IMF's managing director, Michel Camdessus, reportedly warned in a private letter to Mr. Suharto would be the result of any premature establishment of a currency peg — would deal a devastating blow to investor confidence in Indonesia's economic management and immediately undermine the expected benefits of the currency-board system.

"President Suharto is evidently convinced that pegging the rupiah at a rate of about 5,000 to the U.S. dollar is his quickest option for lowering imported inflation and preventing the collapse of many Indonesian companies with large foreign debts they can't repay at the current free-market rate of exchange," an Asian diplomat said in Jakarta. "But he must now realize the formidable costs of defying the IMF and its key supporters on this issue."

Yet as food riots in Indonesia, caused partly by higher

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Rioting Targets Ethnic Chinese

By Cindy Shiner  
Washington Post Service

PAMANUKAN, Indonesia — Ethnic Chinese residents of this small town and elsewhere in Indonesia stayed in their homes Sunday as the economic crisis and sharp price rises triggered new rioting that led to the deaths of five people around the nation.

Throughout Pamanukan and along the road leading to it from Jakarta, about 150 kilometers (90 miles) away, phrases such as "money hungry Chinese fools," "destroy the Chinese" and "I love Muslims" were scrawled on gates, homes and shops.

The Chinese control most of the country's wealth, inspiring resentment during times of political and economic uncertainty, and they have been accused of indiscriminately raising prices during the financial turmoil — an increase of a little more than one cent in the price of rice or cooking oil can mean the difference between peace and a riot.

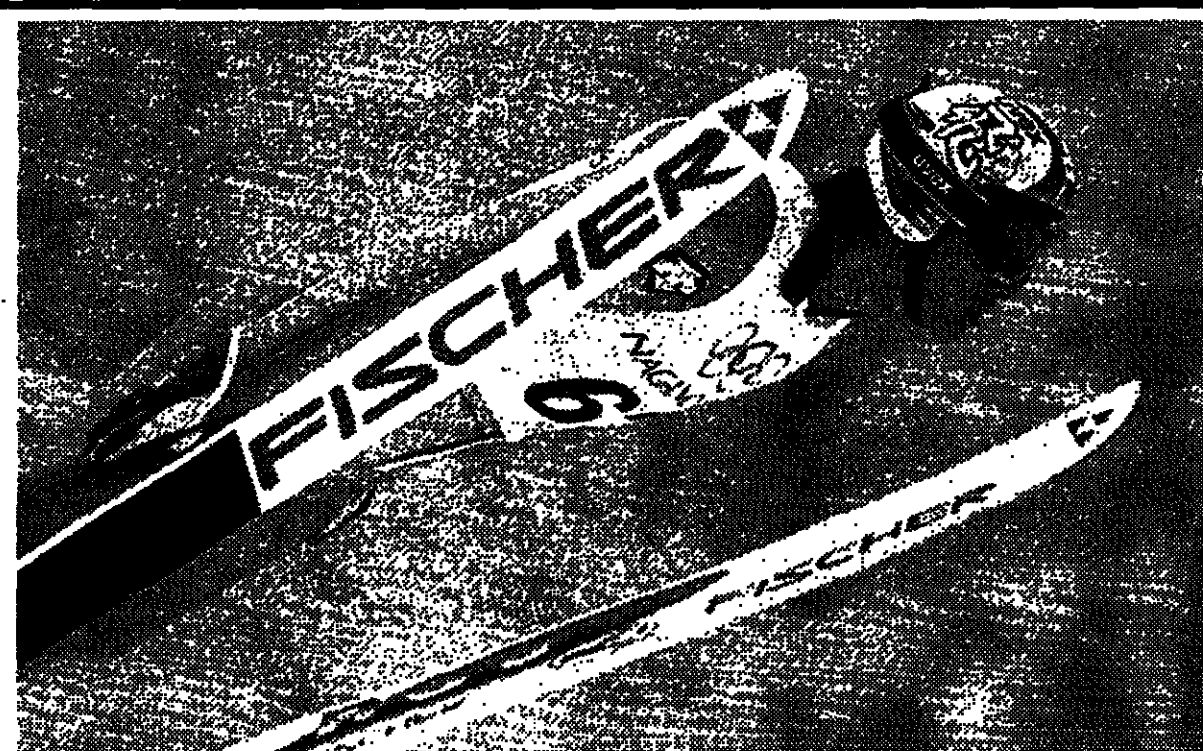
The official Antara press agency reported two new deaths on the eastern resort island of Lombok in the town of Praya. Nine other people were reported injured. Three other rioters have been killed in this region on the central island of Java.

Officials said they had detained nearly 250 people in connection with the rioting Friday and Saturday. Most of the violence was confined to the central and western provinces of the main island of Java.

Soldiers appeared relaxed in Pamanukan on Sunday but residents were still tense, especially the minority ethnic Chinese, many of whose shops and homes were stoned and burned. Three churches were also ransacked. Many Chinese are Christians, while 90 percent of Indonesians are Muslim.

More than 15 towns have witnessed unrest in the past two months because of protests over price increases. The government of President Suharto has stepped up security in the capital, Jakarta, ahead of the March presidential election and

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Kazuyoshi Funaki soaring to his gold medal Sunday in the 120-meter ski jump at the Olympic Games.

## Japan's Redemption: 3 Gold Medals

By Kevin Sullivan  
Washington Post Service

NAGANO, Japan — The Japanese ski jumper Kazuyoshi Funaki bent down to accept his gold medal, then straightened up, clenched his fists and issued a long, happy scream that echoed in millions of Japanese hearts.

For thousands of his cheering countrymen jammed into Nagano's Central Square for the medal ceremony Sunday, and for people all over a country gloomy from a prolonged economic recession, Funaki's holler was a rare joyful noise, a welcome relief from daily doses of depressing news.

The crowd was screaming out the names of their athletes, but the most common cry from the 4,000 people packed into the square was "Arigatoo! Arigatoo!" — thank-yous from a grateful nation.

"I feel fire in my heart; I was almost crying," said Yuji Harayama, 34, who

stood in the crowd Sunday night, waving a flag and screaming. "These last few months have been so uncertain and gloomy, but that's all been wiped away."

The host nation won three medals Sunday, making these Winter Games

Maier awaits Super G. Page 22 • Canada-Italy bobsled tie. Page 21 • Kulik gets skating gold. Page 20.

the most successful in history for Japan — and there are still seven days of competition left. Japan has won seven medals here, including three golds. In the medal count, Japan trails only the winter sports powerhouses Russia, Germany, Norway and Canada, and has exceeded the six medals won by the United States.

The medal total ties Japan's take at the 1992 Games in Albertville, but it is the first time Japan has ever won three

gold medals in a single Olympics. Japan had won a total of just three gold medals in all previous Winter Games.

Coming into the Olympics, Japan was praying the Games would provide a shot of happy news to lift spirits here. An economic downturn has caused a record number of corporate bankruptcies, people are losing jobs, the government is dogged by corruption scandals and the country is suffering from a malaise.

Everyone here remembers Japan's sweep of the ski jumping medals the last time it held the Olympics, the 1972 Games in Sapporo. As the host again, Japan was hoping for that same kind of legend-making performance, and its ski jumpers, skaters and skiers have responded on cue.

Japan's first four medals were largely overshadowed by embarrassment and apprehension over the hor-

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### Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....	10.00 FF	Lebanon.....	11.3,000
Aruba.....	12.50 FF	Morocco.....	16 Dh
Cameroon.....	1,500 CFA	Oman.....	10.00 QR
Egypt.....	12.50 FF	Romania.....	12.50 FF
France.....	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....	10 SR
Germany.....	1,800 CFA	Senegal.....	1,100 CFA
Greece.....	1,800 CFA	Spain.....	225 Ptas
Italy.....	1,250 CFA	Tunisia.....	1,250 Dh
Jordan.....	1,250 JD	U.A.E.....	10.00 Dh
Kuwait.....	700 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.20

### AGENDA

#### Klerides Re-elected As Cypriot President

President Glavkos Klerides of Cyprus narrowly defeated former Foreign Minister George Iakovou in a runoff Sunday. Mr. Klerides won 50.8 percent of the vote in his bid for a second five-year term as leader of the divided island. Page 4.

#### PAGE TWO

The New, Fruity German Blue Nun

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## The Blue Nun Gets a Makeover/ Call Her 'Fruity,' Not Sweet



The Blue Nun vineyard, its new label and its cellar. The wine has been revamped in the hopes of appealing to a more refined clientele.

## The World's 'Oldest Wine Brand' Goes Upscale

By John Schmid  
International Herald Tribune

**M**AINZ, Germany — Just when some upscale winemakers in Germany hoped she had gone away, the Blue Nun has returned.

With her cheerful blue habit and beaming countenance, the Blue Nun again adorns bottles of sweet Rhine wine, re-establishing her presence in wine shops around the world after the 75-year-old brand of *liebfraumilch* fell on hard times earlier this decade.

Like other inexpensive sweet German whites, Blue Nun thrived in the 1970s and '80s, its brown bottle becoming the symbol of bargain-basement wines that Germany used to export by the shipload, making the country the world's fifth-biggest wine exporter.

With the relaunching of the Blue Nun brand under new ownership, the wine has come to represent an altogether different trend in German wine making. A damaging reputation of catering to downmarket taste, lingering in the industry like a hangover, has forced one winery after another to produce drier, higher-grade vintages that have lower yields, said Armin Goering, director of the German Wine Institute, a Mainz-based industry trade group.

For instance, the Blue Nun, since her makeover last autumn, is less sweet and a bit more expensive, about \$5 a bottle.

This year, Blue Nun's sales are expected to reach 6 million to 7 million bottles, about a third of its peak of 20 million bottles in 1982, said Heiko Schapitz, who directs Blue Nun's marketing for F. W. Langguth Erben GmbH, Germany's leading wine producer, which acquired what it calls "the world's oldest wine brand" in 1996.

"It is not liebfraumilch anymore," said Mr. Schapitz, referring to the mixture of various unsophisticated Rhine-area grapes that Germans have blended for thousands of years into a basic, easy-swilling beginner's wine.

Accordingly, the word *liebfraumilch* — a medieval term that describes the "milk" from the convents and monasteries in the Rhine Valley — no longer appears on the redesigned labels. In its place stands its proper viticultural classification as a *Qualitätswein Rheinisches*, reflecting what Langguth calls the "improved blending."

It was easier to upgrade the semicircular arched label, depicting a nun tending her sun-drenched vineyards, than the wine itself. Langguth's promotional literature confesses.

"An extremely delicate problem was posed by the quality of the wine," it says. Not content to put old wine in new bottles, the new owners apply strict controls on the variety and acidity of the grapes and say they narrowed the pool of Rhine-based suppliers, who grow and ferment the grapes under contract. Langguth does not grow its own grapes for Blue Nun.

"It is still a sweet wine but we like to avoid that word and call it fruity," said Mr. Schapitz, adding it will retain its role as a beginner's wine but also is meant for 40-somethings. Langguth will export it to over 80 nations, he said. It is already being sold in Britain and the United States.

"They are pulling away from the really cheap wines that have debased liebfraumilch and debased German wines," said Michael Broadbent, author of wine guides and director of Christie's international wine department in London.

A backlash against low-quality sweet wines in the late 1980s and early 1990s depressed German wine exports, taking Blue Nun down with them, said Helmut Seibert, managing director at Langguth. Plunging wine prices, unsold inventories and strong new competition from "new world" vineyards in countries like Argentina, Chile and Hungary conspired to create mounting losses for one of the world's most recognized wine labels.

H. Sichel Soehnle, the family-run Rhineland winery founded by the legendary wine exporter Walter Sichel, sold the brand and distribution rights to Langguth two years ago, moving ownership out of the Rhine and into the Mosel valley. "They lost considerable distribution because they stayed with a

*The wine is now less sweet and more expensive. But the vineyard is not putting new wine in old bottles. The bottle has been changed from brown to blue, to match the nun's habit.*

type of German wine that is sweet," Mr. Seibert said of the previous owners.

Despite self-imposed quality controls by many German growers, the government intervened in 1994 to stop an uncontrolled spiral of increased output and falling prices, according to the Agriculture Ministry. For the first time, Bonn set limits — with sanctions — on how many liters any German grower could yield per hectare.

National wine output has fallen to 8.5 million hectoliters (221 million gallons) from its peak near 14 million hectoliters in the early 1980s, a period when some estates pumped out more than 200 hectoliters per hectare, more than double the maximum allowed by the exclusive Verband Deutsche Prädikats- und Qualitätsweingüter, an association of premium wine makers.

"The lower the yield from the vineyard, the better you can concentrate minerals, taste, flavor and aroma in the wine," Mr. Goering said.

Germans, Mr. Broadbent of Christie's said, "have to be bold and hope that by producing high quality wine they can enhance their image and charge a price that will pay them for doing this and

reward them in the long term."

In a shifting wine-growing climate, Blue Nun brings mixed blessings for Germany's 78,000 wine growers. To many, it still reflects the enduring popularity of Germany's simple and sweet wines, which still account for the majority of the nation's 700 million Deutsche marks (\$384.5 million) of annual exports.

**B**ut in the wake of the export deluge of the 1980s, Germany's elite wine makers reject nostalgic labels "with church towers and hillsides," said Mr. Goering. Led by wine lovers like Mr. Goering, critically acclaimed growers of dry Rieslings and Späburgunders meet regularly to coordinate strategies to restore the image of German wine.

Christened the "relaunch movement," they resolved that the frumpy brown bottles associated with liebfraumilch were out. Clear bottles with elegantly simple labels were in. Their adherents include Verband Deutsche Prädikats- und Qualitätsweingüter, which has added 20 member estates in the past five years, bringing its membership to 180 growers, although they own less than 4 percent of Germany's vineyards.

Despite the efforts, the producers have yet to see the fruit of the labor. "The message still has not gotten out," Mr. Goering said. "To this day, the image is still sweet and, very often, cheap." Such an image is unfair, wine experts concur. German white vintages have garnered strong reviews, particularly since the new government controls in 1994.

And German red wine makers — once known only for a handful of watery and boring rust-colored varieties — are harvesting euphoric reviews. "The German red wine miracle," the magazine *Focus* raved last month over the discovery of dreamily dark reds grown on German soil. An opulent grape called dornfelder, unique to Germany, has taken root in the past year in the German wine lexicon and helped establish the red wine wonder. "The reds have improved, absolutely, enormously," Mr. Broadbent said.

Walking a line between the past and future, the Blue Nun will go her own way, rejecting both clear and brown glass. Instead, the wine has reappeared in bright maroon-blue bottles.

Although the Blue Nun has undergone various changes since she first appeared in 1921 — one of the best vintage years of this century — her new bottlers want her to remain a familiar commercial symbol. Over the decades, she has changed only slightly: In the '60s, her robe went from brown to blue. In the eighties, the number of nuns on the label dwindled from six to three and then finally to one.

But why a nun? "The monks and nuns of the Middle Ages," Langguth explains, "knew how beneficial a glass of good wine was for the harmony of mind and body."

## Mexican Unrest Breeds Hostility to Foreigners

By Julia Preston  
New York Times Service

**CHENALHO, Mexico** — The new county mayor whipped up a crowd of his followers with a message they loved to hear.

"We are tired of seeing so many foreigners around here!" cried Mayor Pedro Mariano Arias Perez, bringing a roar of approval from the Tzotzil Indians packed into the town square for his inauguration Feb. 5.

All were supporters of the government in its confrontation with the Zapatista rebels in southern Chiapas state, and all were convinced that the many foreigners who have flocked through the country recently are hard-core Zapatistas.

"They just come to twist the minds of the Indian people," Mr. Arias said, shaking his head emphatically and showing off the multicolored ribbons flowing over the brim of his hat, emblems of his new authority.

Other Mexican officials express the same sentiments. In a January speech to Maya Indians, President Ernesto Zedillo accused foreigners of exploiting tensions in Chiapas to further their own causes.

In a dig at the United States and its treatment of Native Americans, Mr. Zedillo said, "Foreigners who meddle, not to help find a solution to the conflict but to use it as a political banner, would do better working to correct the injustices left behind in their own countries by authoritarian rule, and by the exclusion of their forefathers."

The deepening polarization in Chiapas has brought out a zealous nationalism sometimes bordering on xenophobia in pro-government political forces both humble and mighty. The attitude toward outsiders has soured significantly since international attention was trained on the state by the Dec. 22 killings of 45 unarmed Indians by pro-government gunmen in a hamlet in Chenalho County.

A prominent Chiapas journalist has devoted his newspaper columns to decrying the "satanic intervention" of unnamed foreigners. A local labor federation called for foreign residents to be rounded up and expelled from the Indian highlands.

They are reacting to what is, indeed, a new level of foreign involvement in Mexico's affairs as a result of the Chiapas conflict.

Mr. Zedillo is facing close scrutiny from foreign governments of his actions to bring peace. In Chiapas, the wrath of government supporters is directed at thousands of young foreigners who report back to nongovernmental organizations about political events.

The foreigners who have descended on Chiapas since the Zapatistas' brief but spectacular uprising in 1994 tended to come through international church, human rights and volunteer groups. Many responded to calls issued in 1995 by Bishop Samuel Ruiz Garcia, the embattled leader of the Roman Catholic diocese that includes most of the Indian regions of Chiapas.

Bishop Ruiz has set up 26 "civilian peace camps," mainly in out-of-the-way, pro-Zapatista communities that fear attack by the Mexican Army. The camps are staffed by observers, about half of them foreigners, who send reports to a human-rights monitoring center run by the diocese.

The Reverend Pablo Romo, who runs

the camps for the diocese, said the observers operate under rules that bar them from becoming protagonists in Mexican politics.

"We tell them that they are not here to make history or throw themselves in front of any tanks," Father Romo said. "We Mexicans will make our own history."

International Service for Peace, a coalition of pacifist religious groups headquartered in Santa Cruz, California, publishes a newsletter in Chiapas and provides unarmed chaplains for any opposition figures who have received death threats. Global Exchange, a private organization with its headquarters in San Francisco, wires news of Chiapas by electronic mail to 850 subscribers, mostly in the United States.

After the December massacre, the group organized a Christmas holiday "reality tour" for 21 U.S. citizens to visit the site and hear more about the background to the violence.

[A North Carolina woman was expelled last week, and immigration inspectors have been stopping foreigners who stroll through the city's main square, checking their identification. The Associated Press reported from San Cristobal de las Casas. In 1996 and 1997, 201 foreigners were expelled because of alleged political activity in Chiapas, said Fernando Solis Camara, commissioner of the government's National Immigration Institute.]

Global Exchange volunteers acknowledge that they are partial to the Zapatistas. But they said they do not take any active part in politics and are only monitoring Mexico's compliance with internationally accepted principles.

"We have to be on the side of the group that is most vulnerable, as a shield to protect their rights," said David Huey, 30, a volunteer from Northern Ireland.

The Mexican government is so uneasy about these visitors that it has not granted them formal permission to stay or work. Most foreign observers have only tourist visas, which authorize them to be sightseers for up to six months.

Mexico's top immigration official warned earlier this month that many foreigners in Chiapas are breaking the law.

## Fugitive Is Named A Suspect in Attack On Alabama Clinic

By Kevin Sack  
New York Times Service

**BIRMINGHAM, Alabama** — After an intensive two-week manhunt for Eric Rudolph, federal authorities have named the 31-year-old North Carolina fugitive as a suspect in the Jan. 29 bombing of a Birmingham abortion clinic that killed an off-duty police officer and seriously wounded a nurse.

Although they have not found Mr. Rudolph, federal investigators said at a news conference Saturday that their searches of his mobile home, truck and a storage unit had yielded enough evidence to change his status from that of a material witness to a suspect. They declined to discuss the evidence, or to confirm media reports that traces of explosives had been found in the truck and the storage locker.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation offered a \$100,000 reward to anyone providing information that leads to the arrest and conviction of Mr. Rudolph.

If arrested, Mr. Rudolph will be charged with using an explosive device to damage the New Woman All Women's Health Care Clinic and with causing a death, said Douglas Jones, U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Alabama. Other charges could be added later.

Mr. Rudolph was not named as a suspect in connection with three bombings over the last 18 months in the Atlanta area. But James Cavanaugh, special agent in charge of the Birmingham office of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, said the possibility of a link was "still an open question."

Like the Birmingham bomb, all three of the attacks in Atlanta used nails as shrapnel.

## More in Sierra Leone Junta Surrender

Agence France-Presse

**FREETOWN, Sierra Leone** — Some 100 leaders of Sierra Leone's ousted military junta have surrendered to Nigerian-led peacekeeping forces and were reported to be on their way to a high-security prison in this capital city Sunday.

People familiar with the situation say 250 senior officials who forced the democratically elected President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah to flee during an army coup last May surrendered to the West African intervention troops that have taken over Freetown.

The intervention force seized control of Freetown on Friday, ending the eight-

month army-led rebellion. The West African force is expected to restore President Kabbah to office.

Several hundred Sierra Leone soldiers have also put down their arms and surrendered, the sources said.

The leader of the junta, Lieutenant Colonel Johnny Paul Koromah, was not reported to be among those who have surrendered.

On Saturday he told the BBC from a location he said was near Freetown that his forces were still intact and would fight on.

Nigerian officials said that Freetown was under the control of intervention troops and that the forces were pushing on to the west with little resistance.

Witnesses said fleeing Sierra Leone soldiers had stripped off their uniforms and left weapons behind.

There were reports of sporadic fighting to the southwest but no gunfire was audible, nor were there any visible troop movements.

Aid workers in the capital

said fighting had killed up to 100 people and wounded 1,000, although exact numbers could not be established because overburdened morgue workers were burying the dead as quickly as possible.

The intervention force has turned part of its attention to calming Freetown's population and preventing looting, and the Nigerian commander of the force, Colonel Maxwell Kobe, has traveled around the city reassuring inhabitants.

Meanwhile, warnings have been issued against the pillaging of food, already severely depleted by regional sanctions against the junta. Several people were arrested overnight, and Nigerian troops were deployed to prevent further looting.

Officials expressed concern over the food shortages, which have driven up prices. A bag of rice now costs the equivalent of two months' salary.

Civilians have set up roadblocks around the city's outskirts, searching the few cars on the streets ostensibly for

weapons but more probably taking a cut of any supplies they might find. The Nigerian troops stood to one side, standing quietly in the shade or cleaning their weapons.

The air support provided during the offensive launched last week has not been seen for several days.

A representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Jean-Luc Metzger, said the situation in the city was totally calm, and that the 4,000 refugees who had sought shelter in the Red Cross compound had left, with only the wounded remaining.

No significant signs of the fighting remained, apart from a few houses destroyed from the air or by shelling. There were no burned-out cars or traces of hand-to-hand fighting. The ocean front and the tourist hotels to the west of the city were deserted.

Red Cross workers said the eastern town of Bo had been taken by militias fighting with the West African intervention force.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Paris Pollution Thins

**PARIS (AFP)** — Pollution in Paris lessened Sunday despite the continuing warm and sunny weather that led to two days of pollution alerts.

The level of nitrogen dioxide was back to level one on a three-point scale, the Parisian air surveillance office said, but the authorities continued to ask motorists to reduce their speeds.

## Italy Rail Strike Fades

**ROME (AFP)** — A strike by Italian rail workers has run out of steam and trains "are returning to normal," the

state-run rail authority, the Ferrovie dello Stato, said Sunday.

Railway station masters across Italy began the impromptu 24-hour strike at 9 P.M. on Saturday.

The United States warned Americans to avoid traveling in Gaza and the West Bank and to exercise caution in Jerusalem as tensions build between the United States and Iraq. (AFP)

More than 500 airline passengers have been stranded on Madeira because of three days of fog and rain, an airline official on the Portuguese island said Sunday. (AFP)

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	20/17	20/17	12/10	21/18	21/18	13/11
Amsterdam	11/02	11/02	0/0	12/03	12/03	1/1
Ankara	32/27	32/27	10/10	30/25	30/25	8/8
Athens	18/04	18/04	10/10	16/02	16/02	8/8
Bangkok	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Bombay	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Buenos Aires	12/03	12/03	0/0	12/03	12/03	0/0
Calcutta	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Cairo	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Chennai	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Colombo	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Copenhagen	10/04	10/04	0/0	10/04	10/04	0/0
Dublin	10/04	10/04	0/0	10/04	10/04	0/0
Hong Kong	27/21	27/21	21/21	27/21	27/21	21/21
London	10/04	10/04	0/0	10/04	10/04	0/0
Madrid	18/04	18/04	10/10	16/02	16/02	8/8
Moscow	12/03	12/03	0/0	12/03	12/03	0/0
New Delhi	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Osaka	20/17	20/17	12/10	21/18	21/18	13/11
Paris	12/03	12/03	0/0	12/03	12/03	0/0
Prague	10/04	10/04	0/0	10/04	10/04	0/0
Rangoon	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Rio de Janeiro	27/21	27/21	21/21	27/21	27/21	21/21
Sao Paulo	27/21	27/21	21/21	27/21	27/21	21/21
Seoul	10/04	10/04	0/0	10/04	10/04	0/0
Shanghai	20/17	20/17	12/10	21/18	21/18	13/11
Singapore	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Taipei	27/21	27/21	21/21	27/21	27/21	21/21
Tokyo	18/04	18/04	10/10	16/02	16/02	8/8
Yokohama	18/04	18/04	10/10	16/02	16/02	8/8

## Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Atlanta	62/42	62/42	25/25	62/42	62/42	25/25
Boston	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
Chicago	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
Denver	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
Houston	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
Los Angeles	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
Manila	26/22	26/22	24/24	26/22	26/22	24/24
Miami	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
Minneapolis	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
Montreal	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
New York	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
San Francisco	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
Seattle	42/22	42/22	15/15	42/22	42/22	15/15
Shanghai	20/17	20/17	12/10	21/18	21/18	13/11
Singapore	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Taipei	27/21	27/21	21/21	27/21	27/21	21/21
Tokyo	18/04	18/04	10/10	16/02	16/02	8/8
Yokohama	18/04	18/04	10/10	16/02	16/02	8/8

## Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tom.	High	Low
Algeria	20/17	20/17	12/10	21/18	21/18	13/11
Amsterdam	11/02	11/02	0/0	12/03	12/03	1/1
Ankara	32/27	32/27	10/10	30/25	30/25	8/8
Athens	18/04	18/04	10/10	16/02	16/02	8/8
Bangkok	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Bombay	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Buenos Aires	12/03	12/03	0/0	12/03	12/03	0/0
Calcutta	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Cairo	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Chennai	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Colombo	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Copenhagen	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Hu Chi Minh	27/80	27/80	20/70	26/75	26/75	20/70
Hong Kong	24/75	24/75	18/60	24/75	24/75	18/60
Indonesia	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Japan	20/17	20/17	12/10	21/18	21/18	13/11
Kuala Lumpur	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
London	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Manila	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Mexico	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
New Delhi	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Osaka	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Prague	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Rangoon	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Seoul	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Singapore	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Sri Lanka	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Taipei	20/17	20/17	12/10	21/18	21/18	13/11
Tokyo	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Yokohama	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
<b>Africa</b>						
Algeria	22/71	24/62	21/57	22/64	24/55	21/50
Amman	27/67	27/58	23/53	27/60	27/51	23/46
Cairo	27/67	27/58	23/53	27/60	27/51	23/46
Chennai	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Dakar	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Dhaka	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Harare	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Johannesburg	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
London	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Manila	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Medan	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Mumbai	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Nairobi	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Port Louis	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Seoul	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Tokyo	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Yokohama	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
<b>Latin America</b>						
Buenos Aires	20/17	20/17	12/10	21/18	21/18	13/11
Caracas	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Colon	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Guatemala	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Havana	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Manila	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Mexico	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Montevideo	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Port of Spain	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
San Jose	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Santiago	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Sao Paulo	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
Seoul	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Tokyo	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Yokohama	30/24	30/24	24/24	30/24	30/24	24/24
<b>Europe</b>						
Amsterdam	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Berlin	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Brussels	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Copenhagen	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Dublin	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Frankfurt	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Geneva	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
London	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Madrid	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Moscow	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Paris	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Rome	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Stockholm	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Vienna	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0
Zurich	10/04	10/04	0/0	11/05	11/05	0/0



## THE AMERICAS

## Tripp Is Said to Have Aided Paula Jones's Lawyers

By Peter Baker  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the night before President Bill Clinton's deposition on Jan. 17 in the Paula Jones sexual misconduct lawsuit, Linda Tripp secretly met with a lawyer for Mrs. Jones to fully brief him about Monica Lewinsky's purported affair with the president, people familiar with the meeting say.

The two-hour session in Ms. Tripp's home in Columbia, Maryland, armed the Jones legal team with enough information to ask Mr. Clinton precise questions the next day about Ms. Lewinsky and his ties to her. Instead of merely inquiring whether he had a relationship with her, the Jones lawyers were able to ask Mr. Clinton about gifts and visits and other details intended to pin him down.

Although he acknowledged giving her small gifts, Mr. Clinton denied under oath that day that he had sexual relations with Ms. Lewinsky, and said he could not recall ever being alone with the former White House aide except perhaps briefly when she dropped off papers, sources knowledgeable about his testimony have said.

Those statements have led to much of the legal jeopardy Mr. Clinton now faces, leaving him vulnerable to a possible perjury charge if the independent counsel, Kenneth

Starr, can prove that the president had sex or even was ever alone with Ms. Lewinsky for any length of time.

Ms. Tripp's activities that day demonstrate the unusual nexus between the Jones team as it sought ammunition in its civil case and the Starr team looking for potential criminal violations. By cooperating with Mrs. Jones's lawyers even as she was providing Mr. Starr with information about Ms. Lewinsky's alleged affair, Ms. Tripp proved the crucial link in a scandal that is imperiling Mr. Clinton's presidency.

The previously unreported meeting between Ms. Tripp and the Jones team on Jan. 16 also adds another twist to what is known about the events of a day that is shaping up as a critical one in the unfolding crisis. That was the same day that Ms. Lewinsky's first lawyer filed her affidavit in the Jones case denying any sexual liaison with the president. And it was the day that Ms. Tripp lured Ms. Lewinsky to a hotel in Arlington, Virginia, where federal investigators confronted the 24-year-old woman and tried to enlist her as an undercover informant in their probe into whether Mr. Clinton or his close friend Vernon Jordan Jr. tried to obstruct justice by urging her to deny an affair.

Ms. Tripp spent the afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at Pentagon City while

federal investigators interrogated Ms. Lewinsky, then left for home where she met with an attorney for Mrs. Jones, T. Wesley Holmes, in the evening, sources informed about the meeting said.

Among the many unanswered questions in the continuing drama is what motivated Ms. Tripp to surreptitiously record more than 20 hours of conversations with her one-time friend, hand over the tapes to Mr. Starr and, as it turns out, simultaneously provide crucial information to Mrs. Jones's lawyers.

One reason she may have cooperated with the Jones camp, one of her lawyers said, was to avoid having to testify in a formal deposition about the Jones case, where Mr. Clinton's attorneys would have the chance to grill Ms. Tripp as well.

Mr. Clinton's advisers see the Tripp-Jones meeting as further evidence of what they consider collusion, although they would not comment on the new details of Ms. Tripp's role in the two cases.

From the Jones perspective, however, interviewing Ms. Tripp the night before deposing Mr. Clinton was simply thorough and necessary research before going up against a hostile witness.

"They wanted to prepare as completely as possible so they were ready to properly and fully question the president," said Joseph Cam-



ALL IN — President Clinton and Representative John Murtha finishing up a game of golf over the weekend.

marata, a lawyer who represented Mrs. Jones before her current team took over. "That's good lawyering. To prepare in advance — is that bad? What are you supposed to do? Walk in with a blank pad?"

The Jones team had sought out a meeting with Ms. Tripp that day. All six lawyers from the law firm Rader, Campbell, Fisher & Pyke had flown in from Dallas for the deposition. But Ms. Tripp put them off for much of the day, without saying why, until finally, late in the day, she sent word that she would talk with them.

During the meeting, Ms. Tripp related much of the in-

formation that has since become public, including what she was told by Ms. Lewinsky three days earlier when they got together at the Ritz-Carlton bar, the sources said. Unbeknownst to Ms. Lewinsky at the time, Ms. Tripp was wearing a hidden microphone supplied by the FBI and the tape of their conversation helped prod Mr. Starr to seek the authority to expand his Whitewater investigation.

Mrs. Jones's lawyers asked to review the tapes, but Ms. Tripp would not allow it. Instead, they used the information they gleaned that night to confirm what they had previously been told by Ms. Tripp or intermediaries who

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Searching for a Candidate

WASHINGTON — The first stage in the 1998 struggle for control of the House of Representatives is coming to a close with some Democrats worried that the party is still scrambling to find strong candidates in at least 10 congressional districts up for grabs.

For the past year, candidate recruitment has been crucial to both parties as the Republicans seek to maintain its House majority and Democrats hope to pick up the 11 or 12 seats that would give them back the power they held from 1954 to 1994. But as the election approaches, political analysts see the combination of strengthened incumbents, record high campaign costs and little public love for elected officials resulting in growing difficulties for enticing new candidates into the political arena.

Charles Cook Jr., editor of the Cook Political Report, said that on a national level, both parties worked hard to get good candidates but generated little excitement. Moreover, he said, incumbents are raising substantial amounts of money, and "there is very little money for challengers." These factors "lower the chances of the Democrats coming back" to gain control of the House. (WP)

## Unions Fight Ballot Initiatives

WASHINGTON — The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations plans to spend millions of dollars and mount unprecedented grass-roots activities to defeat a California ballot initiative and similar efforts in at least 14 other states that the unions claim could take them out of the political game.

Steve Rosenthal, the unions' political director, said Friday that labor will spend about \$8 million in California to try to defeat a June 2 ballot initiative that would greatly limit the ability of unions to use membership dues for political purposes. The initiative is one of 19 legislative proposals or ballot initiatives labor faces in 15 states so far this year, all designed to curb the unions' political power. (WP)

## Quote/Unquote

Rahm Emanuel, an adviser to President Bill Clinton, on George Stephanopoulos, the former White House aide whose comments on the Lewinsky crisis have annoyed many of his former friends and colleagues: "George has got to do what George has got to do. We've all got to live with ourselves afterwards." (NYT)

## Away From Politics

• Propelled by heavy Prozac sales, the Lilly Endowment has become the largest American philanthropy. The Lilly Endowment grew to \$12.7 billion in 1997, according to the Chronicle of Philanthropy. The Ford Foundation, at \$9.4 billion, had been the nation's largest charitable fund for the past 30 years. (WP)

• The bodies of three snowmobilers have been recovered from Lake Michigan, about 17 hours after they fell through an open area in the ice and drowned. (AP)

• Frail, elderly Medicare beneficiaries with severe illnesses are being improperly denied coverage for home health services that they are entitled to receive, U.S. judges have ruled in thousands of recent cases around the country. (NYT)

## Mrs. Clinton Pushed Formal Critique of Reporting

By Howard Kurtz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the dizzying swirl surrounding the latest presidential scandal, Hillary Rodham Clinton has made clear that she sees a broad array of detractors — rightist conspirators, partisan prosecutors and the press — combining to undermine the White House.

The first lady's distrust of the press dates to her husband's days as governor of Arkansas, deepened during the 1992 presidential campaign and was exacerbated by the Whitewater affair, which first erupted during the campaign and continues to exasperate

the administration six years later.

The degree to which she can be preoccupied by the press is revealed by an episode in early 1996, when the first lady tried to strike back against what she saw as unfair coverage.

According to key participants in that episode, the first lady ordered White House lawyers to prepare a report criticizing the work of Susan Schmidt, the lead Whitewater reporter for The Washington Post. Mrs. Clinton wanted the report released by the White House as a public document, but after heated debate, other officials managed to keep it confidential.

With a fierceness that would puzzle outsiders, many of the same people are

still arguing over long-ago news reports, even as the investigation by the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, has branched out into sex and perjury allegations against the president.

One key player in this brief drama has since switched sides. The first lady asked for the report following suggestions to the White House by Sidney Blumenthal, then a writer for the New Yorker magazine, participants say. He is now an assistant to President Bill Clinton, and his duties include monitoring media coverage.

After the report was compiled by White House attorneys at public expense, it was killed by Michael McCurry, the White House press sec-

Fugitive Is Named  
A Suspect in Attack  
On Alabama Clin

By Kevin Sack

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — An attorney for a law firm in Birmingham said Monday that a federal grand jury indicted a 34-year-old man for the shooting of a Birmingham doctor who killed an off-duty police officer and seriously wounded another.

Although they have not been named, the attorney said the two men were involved in a dispute over a business deal. The attorney said the men were involved in a dispute over a business deal. The attorney said the men were involved in a dispute over a business deal.

## KEVIN COSTNER



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has crippled  
the Earth.  
Technology has  
been erased.  
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is an unlikely hero.

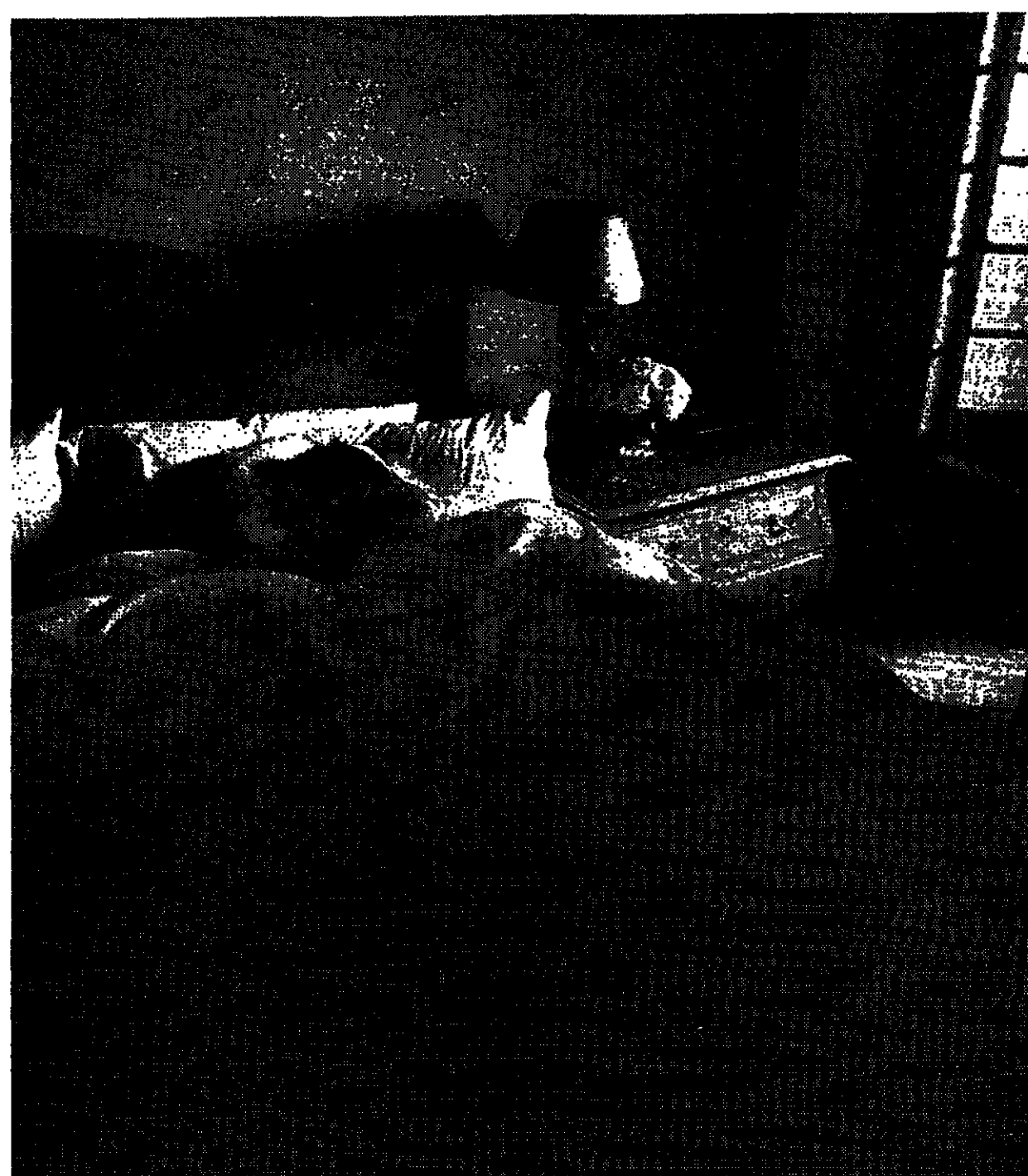
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FEB 25.

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## EUROPE

## Cyprus President Re-elected

Klerides Wins Narrow Victory Over Ex-Foreign Minister

**NICOSIA** — President Glavkos Klerides scored a narrow victory in the presidential election Sunday that was considered crucial for the reunification of the war-divided island.

Final results gave him 50.8 percent of the vote compared with the 49.2 percent of his challenger, former Foreign Minister George Iakovou.

Thousands of supporters of Mr. Klerides, waving Greek and Cypriot flags, staged noisy celebrations in all the main towns to mark his re-election for a second five-year term.

The election was significant as the new government will embark on crucial negotiations next month for the reunification of the island, which is divided between the Greek Cypriot area, where the elections were held, and the Turkish-occupied north.

The new government will also hold separate talks on Cyprus's accession to the European Union.

In the first-round polls on

Feb. 8, Mr. Iakovou, with 40.6 percent, held a slight lead over Mr. Klerides, with 40.1 percent.

The small Socialist Party, whose candidate won 10.6 percent of the vote in the first round, declined to endorse either candidate in the runoff.

The leaders of four other small parties, who received a total of 8.7 percent of the vote in the first round, backed Mr. Klerides. But it was not clear how many of those votes went to him.

When voting ended at 5 P.M., 94 percent of the 446,976 eligible voters had cast their ballots in 1,018 polling stations.

"I pray this will be the last election before Cyprus is reunited so we can all return to our homes," said Andreas Louca, an 80-year-old refugee from the Turkish-occupied north of Cyprus.

Analysts had predicted that a decisive factor in the election would be the votes of the estimated 10,000 Greek Cyp-

riots abroad who flew home to cast their ballots. Cyprus Airways added 35 extra flights to cater to expatriate voters, many of whom live in Britain.

Cyprus has been unofficially partitioned since Turkey invaded its northern third in 1974 in the wake of an abortive coup by supporters of union with Greece.

Mr. Klerides, 78, maintained that his 40 years of experience in negotiating with the Turkish Cypriot side and his meetings with international mediators made him indispensable to the upcoming talks.

Mr. Iakovou, 59, called Mr. Klerides ineffective and accused him of yielding to U.S. pressure to compromise on Turkish Cypriot demands for partition.

After casting their ballots Sunday, both Mr. Iakovou and Mr. Klerides reaffirmed to their cheering supporters that they would respect a pledge made last week to form an all-party national unity government if they were elected.



A Cypriot casting her ballot Sunday in Nicosia.

## 2 Bosnian Serbs Surrender to Face UN Court

By Colin Soloway  
Washington Post Service

**SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — Two Bosnian Serbs indicted on war crimes charges have surrendered in northern Bosnia to representatives of the United Nations war crimes tribunal.

Miroslav Tadic, 60, and Milan Simic, 39, accompanied by U.S. Embassy officials, approached American soldiers on Saturday at the gates of Colt Base, near the town of Bosanski Samac, and were taken into custody.

With their attorney and Mr. Simic's wife, the suspects were escorted to the U.S. divisional headquarters near Tuzla where they were handed over to tribunal representatives and flown on a North Atlantic Treaty Organization aircraft to The Hague.

The two men, accused of organizing a "campaign of terror," are charged with crimes against humanity. Mr. Simic also has been accused of violating the rules and customs of war during the "ethnic cleansing," or forcible removal, of Muslims and Croats when Serbian forces took over Bosanski Samac in April 1992.

Mr. Tadic, a former teacher and café owner, is accused of organizing the deportation of non-Serbian civilians. Mr. Simic, an economist, is charged with severely beating a Muslim, Muhamed Bicić, who was in custody.

The surrender Saturday, the first of Serbian war crimes suspects, was the result of more than a year of negotiations among tribunal officials and an attorney for Mr. Tadic and Mr. Simic. A third suspect, Simo Zaric, who was the leader of a Serbian territorial defense unit, was also to have surrendered.

"I hope this is the beginning of the end of the demonizing of the Serb people," Mr. Tadic said before leaving for the U.S. base. "This act is not against the Serb Republic. On the contrary, it will open some processes which will help our state and us."

The arrests came less than a week after Milorad Dodik, the Bosnian Serb prime minister, told reporters in Vienna that his new, Western-backed government would do everything it could to encourage suspects to surrender.

The surrender was seen as a step forward for the tribunal in its quest to try the more than 50 indicted war crimes suspects still at large in the countries that once formed Yugoslavia. But court officials worry that the case in Bosanski Samac may be a mixed blessing, and that, as in the case of three Bosnian Croats released in December, the tribunal may not have a strong enough case to prosecute.

A source close to the tribunal said that compared with the torture and murder charges against three other Bosanski Samac suspects, it is difficult to understand why Mr. Tadic and Mr. Simic were indicted. "If what is published in the indictment is all they have, these guys are going to walk," the source said.

## BRIEFLY

## Serbian Group Threatens Germans

**BONN** — A Serbian group calling itself "Black Hand" has threatened deadly attacks against German businessmen and diplomats in Yugoslavia, the Foreign Ministry said Sunday.

The ministry was confirming a report in the news magazine Focus that the threatening calls had been placed to the German Embassy in Belgrade and that the embassy had warned German nationals about them.

Germany was vilified by hard-line Serbs during the conflicts in neighboring Bosnia and Croatia, partly because of the Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia in World War II and its support for a Nazi puppet state in Croatia. (AP)

## A Lead in Attack On Shevardnadze

**MOSCOW** — A Chechen warlord who claims to have instigated the assassination attempt against President Eduard Shevardnadze of Georgia was summoned to the Chechen prosecutor's office Sunday for questioning, the Interfax and Itar-Tass news agencies reported.

According to the reports, a criminal investigation has been opened against a renegade field commander, Salman Raduyev, who last week claimed his faction was responsible for the attack Feb. 9 on Mr. Shevardnadze. (AP)

## Cover-Up Excluded In Pedophilia Case

**BRUSSELS** — A year and a half after the arrest of Marc Dutroux on charges of pedophilia and kidnapping, a Belgian parliamentary report has concluded that there was no cover-up and that Mr. Dutroux was protected by the shortcomings of police and magistrates.

The report, to be presented Tuesday to the Chamber of Deputies, rejects the theory that Mr. Dutroux benefited from high-level protection. Mr. Dutroux is charged with kidnapping and detaining at least six Belgian girls from June 1995 to August 1996. Four of the girls were found dead. (AFP)

## Crew's Map Did Not Show Ski Lift, Lawyer Says

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

**ROME** — An air navigation map produced by the U.S. Defense Department that was used by the crew of a Marine Corps jet that hit a ski lift in northern Italy, killing 20 people, does not show the ski lift, according to lawyers for the plane's crew.

They also said that information from a German-based NATO electronic surveillance plane showed that the aircraft had "maintained authorized altitudes and route."

The ski lift was not on the map because its towers are not tall enough to merit inclusion, according to Defense Department officials in Washington.

The U.S. military has acknowledged that the plane, a Marine EA-6B Prowler, was flying below the approved altitude of 2,000 feet (610 meters) when it sheared the lift's cables on a training flight Feb. 3. The

lift stretches nearly 16,000 feet from the ski resort of Cavalese, where the accident occurred, to the top of Mount Cermis to the south.

Antonio Malattia, a lawyer for the pilot and his three crew members, said an American map used to brief the crew before the flight did not show the lift. The crew carried a copy of the map on their flight.

Mark Schultz of the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, which produced the map, said towers need not be shown unless they reach approximately 100 feet. The lift's tower atop Mount Cermis is about 65 feet high, and an intermediate tower halfway up the mountain from Cavalese is about 46 feet.

Mr. Schultz, associate director for geospatial imagery at the agency, said the cable may be higher above the ground than the towers that support it because the cable crosses a valley. But he added that "without punting surveys on the ground to look at

features like that, we would have no way of knowing what the height was."

The map, known as a tactical pilotage map, was updated in 1992, according to the head of the mapping agency, Rear Admiral Joseph Dantone Jr.

Another map, called a joint operational graphic chart, produced according to specifications set by the Department of Defense and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was issued in 1996. It does not show the ski lift either.

Mr. Malattia could not say exactly which American maps the crew had used, or when they had been issued.

Members of the Italian Parliament were shown a map provided by the Italian military air traffic control center that approved the flight. It showed the plane's authorized course, and the ski lift was clearly marked.

But Beniamino Andreatta, the Italian defense minister, said the Italian

Air Force maps had apparently not been used. The accident would not have occurred, Mr. Andreatta told Parliament, "if our maps had been effectively distributed to our NATO allies."

When a pilot flies a low-altitude training mission, Admiral Dantone said, "the first couple or three goes, he'd put a lot of gravity into it, fly higher than the minimum required, to really have a close look."

Investigators have said the flight that caused the accident was the first over Cavalese by the plane's Marine pilot, Captain Richard Ashby.

The Italian government says the plane, which returned safely to Aviano Air Base, east of Cavalese, flew off course and below authorized altitudes. American and Italian officials are investigating the case.

Mr. Malattia said he had been given the information about the surveillance plane by the crew's American military defense lawyers.

## ASIA/PACIFIC

## BRIEFLY

## Aid Reaches Afghan Victims

**RUSTAQ, Afghanistan** — A helicopter ferried aid Sunday to remote mountain villages for the first time since last week's earthquake in northeastern Afghanistan, in which up to 5,000 people were killed.

Three helicopters carrying blankets, food and plastic sheeting arrived in the area and one immediately left for the remotest villages, which have been inaccessible by road.

Two of three helicopters belonged to the military alliance that controls the area and the third was chartered from neighboring Tajikistan by aid organizations. (AP)

## U.S. Clerics Give List to Chinese

**BEIJING** — A delegation of visiting American clerics presented Chinese authorities with a list of religious detainees Sunday in an effort to determine their condition and the nature of the charges they face.

The three clerics, Rabbi Arthur Schneier of New York, the Reverend Don Argue, president of the National Association of Evangelicals, and Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Newark, New Jersey, presented their appeal for information to Ye Xiaowen, director of the religious affairs bureau of China's State Council.

Their meeting with Mr. Ye included a discussion on China's requirement that religious groups and places of

worship register with the government. The group was to travel on to the southern city of Nanjing. (AFP)

## Malaysia Urges Action on Fires

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Fearing another Southeast Asian haze crisis, Malaysia called on Indonesia on Sunday to take immediate steps to douse fires raging out of control in its jungles.

The most recent fires have razed 3,000 hectares (7,400 acres) of Indonesia's dwindling forests in East Kalimantan province, according to the national news agency Bernama.

Immediate steps by Indonesia are necessary, said the chairman of Malaysia's National Disaster Management and Relief Committee, Mohammed Rahmat, speaking in Johor Bahru, 300 kilometers, (180 miles) south of here. (AP)

## 12 Die in Battle for Tamil Town

**COLOMBO** — Tamil rebels fought Sri Lankan troops trying to wrest control of a key northern town, killing at least 12 soldiers and wounding 40 others, military officials said Sunday.

The military drove back the Saturday night attack, which took place outside Mankulam town in the Mullaitivu district, 250 kilometers (155 miles) north of the capital, Colombo. Rebel casualties were not immediately known, said officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity. (AP)

## Bus Explosion Kills 16 People In Central China

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIJING** — Sixteen people were killed and 30 were injured when a bus exploded near a bridge over the Yangtze River in Wuhan, a major industrial city in central China, state-run press organizations reported Sunday.

The official Xinhua press agency did not report the cause of the explosion, but said the police were investigating. A government spokesman and the police said the cause was not yet known.

The number of fatalities is likely to rise because some of those injured were in critical condition and not expected to survive, a Hong Kong-based rights group quoted an official at Tongji Hospital, where the injured people were taken, as saying. It did not identify the official.

The Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China also quoted a doctor at the hospital, whose name was not disclosed, as saying that the number of 16 deaths was not correct, but that the authorities would not allow the real number to be disclosed. The group said information from sources in Wuhan indicated that at least 30 people were killed.

The bus exploded approaching a bridge over the Yangtze in Hubei



The skeleton of the bus that blew up at the bridge over the Yangtze.

Province at 10:08 A.M. Saturday, Xinhua quoted the police as saying.

The report said the damage suggested that the explosion had been caused by a bomb. It quoted an unidentified source at the scene as saying the bus was gutted by fire after the explosion. Two taxis and three other buses were damaged, it said.

Chinese cities have been hit by several major explosions in the past year, prompting the police to step up efforts to prevent the sale and transport of explosives.

Separatists from the largely Muslim northwestern autonomous region of Xinjiang Uygur were suspected of carrying out several bombings in China last year. (AP, AFP)

In March last year a bomb that exploded on a bus in central Beijing wounded 10 people. A second bomb exploded outside a major shopping center but caused no casualties. Both incidents are still under investigation, with groups of disgruntled workers or Uygur separatists remaining the main suspects.

According to a source, the bomb did not go off according to plan but exploded before the bus crossed the bridge.

The bridge is the city's largest and links the major districts of Wuchang and Hanyang. Completed in 1957, it is considered among communist China's first and greatest engineering achievements. (AP, AFP)

## China Vows to Punish Elephant Poachers

By Seth Faison  
New York Times Service

**MENGYANG, China** — The wild elephants that once roamed freely over southern China retreated long ago to the dense tropical rain forest that covers the mountains here near the borders with Burma and Laos.

The dwindling elephant population that survives has been ravaged in recent years by poachers eager for the animals' precious tusks, which sell for nearly \$10,000 a pair.

That is a big sum in an area where four of every five people live in farming households and the per-capita income is less than \$300 a year.

Elephants also destroy crops, angering farmers.

Now, after years of neglect, local officials say they are getting serious about protecting elephants and other wildlife, and vow they will punish poachers severely.

The elephant population has stabilized at more than 200, officials say, though the animals amble through a remote territory that straddles the border with Laos, making it difficult to count them.

In many parts of China, one of the costs of fast economic growth over the last decade has been damage to the environment and to wildlife.

In this rich rain forest, there are more than 600 species of terrestrial wildlife

and nearly 100 have been deemed worthy of state protection, including elephants.

Yet it is sometimes hard for the state to protect rare animals, especially when the officers of the state are guilty themselves.

Growing corruption, among police and army officers has led to a wide tolerance of any venture that makes money, and some take part in the killing of rare animals.

Perhaps the most shocking case of poaching occurred in 1994, when two hunters who were caught killing an elephant disclosed that they had been hired by a local police chief who agreed to pay them a few hundred dollars for tusks he planned to sell for thousands.

Rather than bury the case, as often happens when a criminal has political influence with local Communist Party officials, the government here chose to make an example of it.

The poaching police chief was executed.

"The only way to send a clear message is to give the harshest punishment possible," said Cha Ke, deputy governor of the Xishuangbanna district.

"The situation has improved since then," he said.

In 1995, Mr. Cha said, 17 people were arrested for poaching, and five were executed. In 1997, he said, only one poacher was executed.

Efforts by officials like Mr. Cha to

control poaching seem to stem in part from a growing sense of the importance of protecting rare animal and plant life.

Officials are mindful of how wild elephants help draw tourists, who are becoming a formidable source of revenue in the area: In 1997 nearly 2 million Chinese tourists visited the area, where the elephant has been made an official symbol, up from 400,000 in 1990.

A "wild elephant park" was even built here in Mengyang, with paths along a mountainside that allow travelers to look down at a spot by a stream where elephants often come to drink and bathe.

Yet with so many tourists, the elephants are less likely to appear during the day.

On a recent afternoon, with no elephants in sight, several groups of tourists had to settle for a performance by four captive elephants instead.

Hostility toward elephants among local farmers also has been a problem, and the government now compensates farmers when their crops are damaged by elephants.

"When the elephants dance, a few steps cause a lot of damage," said Cao Mengliang, the local forestry director. "By paying the farmers, we are encouraging them to leave the animals alone."

"We want to protect our elephants."

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**  
1 From a distance  
2 Seal  
10 Wrestling surfaces  
14 Writer Ephron  
15 Chessman  
16 Here, in Honduras  
17 — Alexander (Hall-of-Fame pitcher)  
20 Surgery tool  
21 Zsa Zsa's sister  
22 Stander's counterpart  
23 CBS logo  
24 It makes the heart grow fonder

**DOWN**  
27 Is far more than one?  
28 Middle of a simile  
29 Last number in a countdown  
31 — Duke (tobacco magnate)  
32 Police officers  
33 Yankee manager Joe  
40 Common dog's name  
41 Dadaist Jean  
42 — non grata  
43 Also  
44 Yello (soft drink)  
45 Snooze  
46 Gown

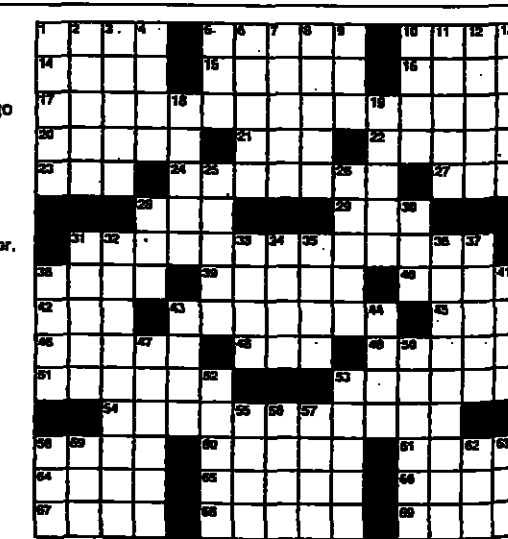
Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 13

STAGE SMASHED  
READERS CRASHED  
WAVES CRASHED  
ABE EGALS RAIL  
NORM WARPS BING  
DANE LIES LEDON  
ATLANTA DETERS  
LIGHTBEER  
ROTOR LACROSSE  
OVINE LALO THAR  
NEEDS LOWLY MAOA  
DRE BOONE WARS  
EARNERS TRAMPLE  
ARIADNE SALTIER  
UMPTEN WANTED

51 The magic word  
52 Portuguese islands  
54 — Toole (Pulitzer-winning novelist)  
56 Tiff  
60 Goller's gouge  
61 Corp. blwig  
64 Circle parts  
65 Best of a group  
66 Requirement  
67 Stopped sleeping  
68 Meled (out)  
69 Sounds of disapproval

DOWN

1 What a protrator measures  
2 Quick raid  
3 Got out of bed  
4 Great review  
5 Busy mo. for the I.R.S.  
6 Reduces to bits, as potatoes  
7 Search (fric)  
8 Pacific, for one  
9 Gun the engine  
10 Niger's western neighbor  
11 Gulf between Saudi Arabia and Egypt



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15 Piano liver  
16 Move artfully  
18 Clear the chalkboard  
19 Actress Verdugo  
25 Moisten the turkey  
26 Former Maine Sen. William  
28 Mornings, for short  
30 Naval rank: Abbr.  
31 Superman's father  
32 Riding whip  
33 Brought to life  
34 Major (Great Bear)  
35 Fling whip  
36 Kwis  
37 Gallows loop  
38 Pitch a tent  
41 Light throw  
43 Fancy  
44 Fancy  
45 Adverb tool  
47 Nodded Chinese philosopher  
50 Mouse or beaver, e.g.  
52 Finished  
53 Chipped in chips  
58 Amount in a shipment  
59 Wicked  
57 Memo  
58 Trite saying

Nature in its  
This is the original Ricol  
The new rock The inside d  
we have kept following  
Swiss herbs to give you an



الطريق

BRIEFLY

Serbian Group Threatens German

BOON — A Serbian group threatening deadly attacks against German businessmen and diplomats in Yugoslavia, the Foreign Ministry said Sunday. The ministry was confirmed by the news magazine that the threatening calls had been placed to the German Embassy in Belgrade and that the embassy warned German nationals of them. Germany was vilified by the line Serbs during the conflict, neighboring Bosnia and Herzegovina, partly because of the Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia in World War II and its support for a Nazi puppet state in Croatia.

A Lead in Attack On Sherardnada

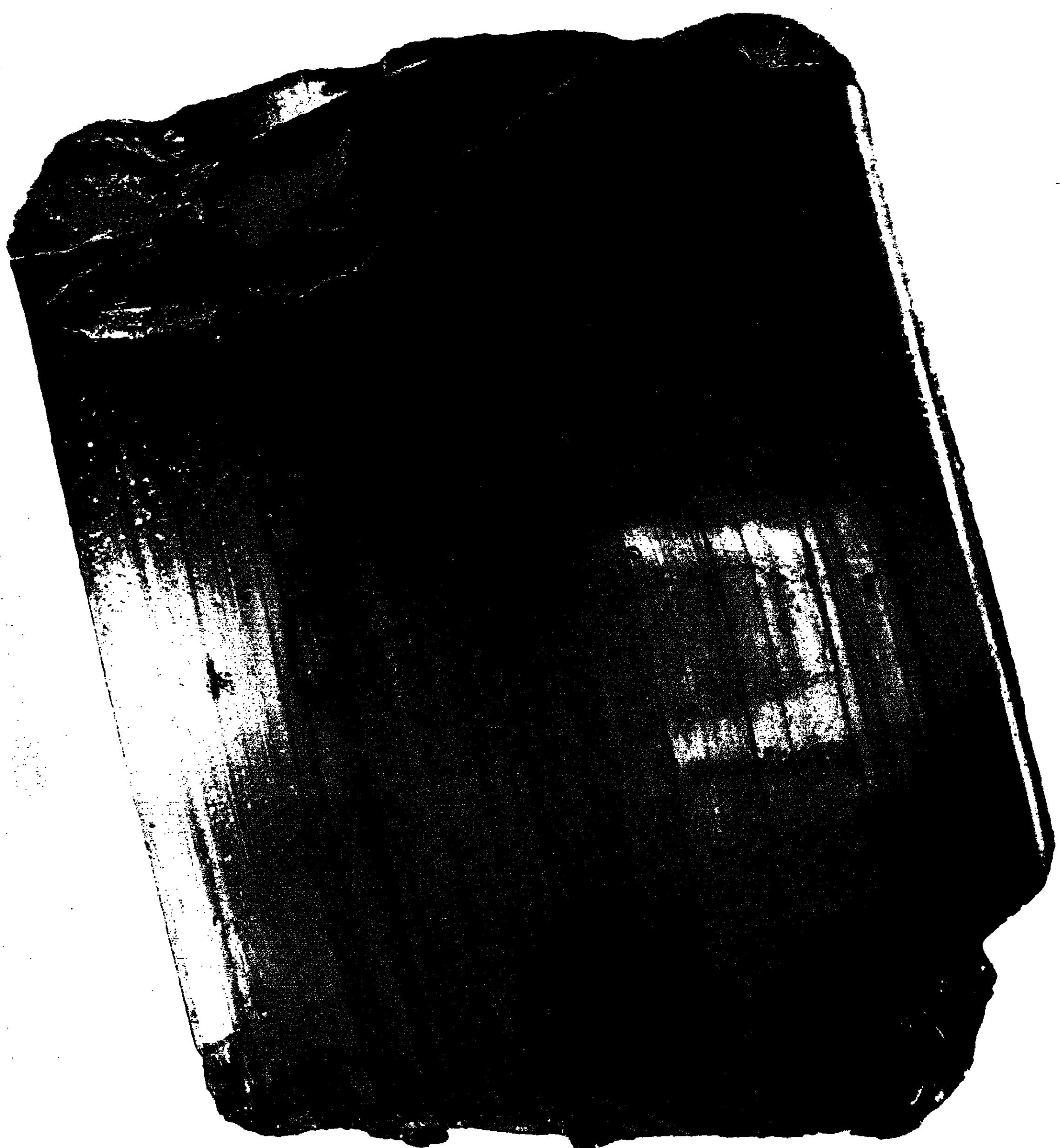
MOSCOW — A Chechen leader who claims to have made the assassination attempt on President Eduard Shevardnadze, Georgian, was summoned to Chechen prosecutor's office today for questioning, the Inter-Tass news agency reports. According to the reports, an investigation has been launched against a tenebrous field commander, Sauman Ruchayev, who later claimed his reaction was a response to the attack Feb. 9 on Shevardnadze.

Cover-Up Exclude In Pedophilia Case

BRUSSELS — A Belgian judge has excluded the possibility of a cover-up in the case of a Belgian politician accused of pedophilia. The judge said that the evidence was sufficient to proceed with the case and that the politician's claim of a cover-up was not supported by the facts.

Elephant Poacher

Elephant poaching continues to be a major problem in the region. Poachers are using sophisticated equipment to hunt elephants, and the ivory trade is still thriving. Conservationists are working to protect the elephants and their habitats, but the poaching problem remains a significant threat to the species.



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## Scenario

By John Mante  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The first scenario to emerge after 9 A.M. on Feb. 15 was that the United States would launch a surprise attack on Iraq. The scenario was based on the fact that the United States had been warning Iraq for months that it must disarm its weapons of mass destruction. The scenario was also based on the fact that the United States had been warning Iraq that it must stop its support for terrorism. The scenario was also based on the fact that the United States had been warning Iraq that it must stop its support for the Taliban in Afghanistan.

## Underground Threat of Arab Militants

By Yousef M. Hammad  
Los Angeles Times

AMMAN, Jordan — The more than 10 years since 1966 — the year that Iraq's oil fields and refineries were destroyed by British and American forces — does not sleep in the same way as it did in the days before the war. It is a new kind of war, one that is fought in the shadows of the night, in the underground world of the Arab militants. The militants are not just a threat to the United States, but they are a threat to the entire world. They are a threat to the peace and stability of the Middle East, and they are a threat to the lives of millions of people.

It is a threat that is not just a threat to the United States, but it is a threat to the entire world. The militants are not just a threat to the peace and stability of the Middle East, but they are a threat to the lives of millions of people. They are a threat to the lives of the people of the Middle East, and they are a threat to the lives of the people of the United States. They are a threat to the lives of the people of the entire world.

The militants are not just a threat to the peace and stability of the Middle East, but they are a threat to the lives of millions of people. They are a threat to the lives of the people of the Middle East, and they are a threat to the lives of the people of the United States. They are a threat to the lives of the people of the entire world.

## U Fails in Bid

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The president of the European Union, Jacques Santer, returned to his office after failing to persuade the European Council to open up economic opportunities to the Palestinian Authority. The European Council is the body that represents the interests of the member states of the European Union. The European Council is the body that represents the interests of the member states of the European Union. The European Council is the body that represents the interests of the member states of the European Union.

## ANTON: And's Revelations

Continued from Page 1

WASHINGTON — On Thursday, the office of the attorney general, Kenneth Starr, released a series of statements. The statements were taken from the testimony of two other confidential sources. The statements were taken from the testimony of two other confidential sources. The statements were taken from the testimony of two other confidential sources.



## INTERNATIONAL

# Scenario for Attack on Iraq Underlines Desire to Limit Civilian Casualties

By John Mintz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first explosions would come after 3 A.M. in Baghdad, when lookouts are at their drowsiest, with ship-launched cruise missiles shattering one of Saddam Hussein's palaces or the headquarters of one of his internal security agencies.

Within minutes, dusty black F-117 fighters would arrive from Kuwait, cloaked from radar detection and invisible against a moonless sky. Bearing 2,000-pound (900-kilogram) laser-guided penetration bombs, the planes would aim for chemical and biological

weapons sites or air-defense centers. In choreographed sequence, they would be followed by EA-6B and FA-18 jets launched from aircraft carriers in the Gulf and carrying missiles to destroy Iraqi radar operators who flip their equipment to "on."

The timing and targets of any U.S. air strike on Iraq, which the Clinton administration has said will begin in weeks without a diplomatic breakthrough, are secret and still under debate. But an examination of the U.S. weaponry on hand in the Gulf region and interviews with military officials, retired officers and military experts, make it possible to sketch out how an attack is likely to

unfold and what sites could be hit. Collectively, they describe a campaign that would involve up to 300 daily bombing runs against a wide range of targets and last two to five days.

A U.S. general privately told senators in a briefing last week that he estimated that 1,500 Iraqi civilians and soldiers would be killed, along with a handful of U.S. pilots.

Behind these calculations, however, are debates under way in planning offices in the Pentagon and in Riyadh about which targets to strike and which to avoid. The debates' outcome will determine not only life and death for many Iraqis but also the future of U.S.

leverage on President Saddam.

U.S. military planners are struggling to reconcile an overwhelming military advantage with a set of imposed limits. They include the aims of the Clinton administration's policy and a consuming desire to avoid killing Iraqi civilians or exposing U.S. pilots to unnecessary risk, military officials and outside experts say.

According to a variety of accounts, the first night's attack probably would resemble the one that inaugurated Desert Storm at 3 A.M. in Baghdad on Jan. 18, 1991.

This time U.S. commanders would have about 300 warplanes, one-tenth the armada of seven years ago. But the at-

tack probably will look at the start much like the 1991 effort. Some military analysts said U.S. bombing planners are likely to "front load" attacks on their highest-priority targets in the first night out of concern that civilian deaths and the resulting diplomatic pressure might prompt the Clinton administration to scale back the operation's later phases.

There are some obvious differences from the military force of seven years ago. In contrast to the 500,000 ground troops involved in Desert Storm, commanders today say they have ruled out even a small Special Forces operation on the ground in Iraq. The 7,000 U.S. ground troops in the region are des-

ignated to defend Kuwait in case of Iraqi attack and for pilot search-and-rescue operations.

Unlike the broad coalition of international forces in 1991, the U.S. military would be joined this time only by Britain, which has an aircraft carrier in the Gulf.

In part because Saudi Arabia has denied use of its airfields for U.S. combat flights — unlike in Desert Storm — this time Navy FA-18s and F-14s flying off the Independence and the George Washington in the Gulf will do most of the bombing. Naval aircraft, which played a relatively minor role in the Gulf War, have significantly greater air-to-ground firepower than they did in 1991.

Overall, the U.S. military has larger stocks today of "smart" and "precision-guided" munitions. In the Gulf War, less than 15 percent of the bombs dropped were of this type; this time it may be well over half. Navy officials assert that their new, more accurate Tomahawk cruise missiles can be given target instructions in minutes aboard ship, rather than in hours, as in 1991. The missiles now are equipped with satellite guidance systems, which supposedly make them more accurate, less prone to confusion by clouds and smoke, and able to travel greater distances.

Whenever possible, planners are relying on "stealthy" or radar-evading jets, and "standoff" missiles shot from afar and delivered to their targets using high-tech lasers, satellite-positioning technology and guidance systems employing television cameras in nose cones. Part of the incentive for using such weapons is to minimize casualties to pilots and civilians.

But nobody is promising a bloodless exercise.

General Henry Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, speaking to reporters Friday, seemed to be preparing the American public for Iraqi civilian deaths as he returned repeatedly to a single theme: "We have no quarrel with the Iraqi people and we're going to great lengths to ensure we hit only what we intend to hit." But, he added, "war is a dirty thing."

Pentagon officials want no repetition of an event that occurred seven years ago when F-117 fighters dropped a pair of 2,000-pound laser-guided bombs onto the underground Al Firdos bunker in southwest Baghdad. CIA analysts had concluded, apparently correctly, that it was an intelligence compound. But they had not spotted the families who slept there each night.

Two hundred and four bodies were pulled from the burning rubble before television cameras, and U.S. commanders all but ended their bombing campaign of Baghdad that very day.

The U.S. war planners' predicament is illustrated in their plans to bomb chemical and biological sites. Since October, when United Nations inspectors were barred from visiting Iraqi facilities suspected of housing components for weapons of mass destruction, U.S. intelligence analysts have said that they do not know the whereabouts of the chemicals, equipment, computers or files used to make the weapons.

These components most likely have been spirited away to laboratories, factories, schools and hospitals throughout Iraq that are also used as temporary weapons-making and storage sites, U.S. intelligence officials say. If their locations are confirmed, these are among the highest priority targets. But senior commanders say they are weighing evidence about the presence of weapons materials against the likelihood of harming civilians in a strike.

General Shelton spoke of the ease with which Iraqi technicians can transform a hospital, a veterans clinic or a fertilizer plant into a facility for making an anthrax or mustard gas weapon.

"You can convert one of them quickly and resume making chemical or biological weapons," General Shelton said. "One day he's making fertilizer, the next day chemical [weapons] and the next day fertilizer. We're not going to bomb hospitals, for sure."

"I didn't say we can eliminate" Iraqi weapons of mass destruction," he added. "We can't."

An air force officer who specializes in bomb-targeting said that air war planners were struggling with the risks in bombing each of the dozens of chemical and biological targets on their lists that are also breweries, food warehouses, and pharmaceutical and pesticide plants, plus sites handling other civilian products.

"You have to be very careful you don't suffer propaganda defeats" by hitting a "dual-use" location that would appear on television to be a purely civilian location, the targeter said. "It's a huge problem. A lot of it will be untouchable."

In any case, U.S. commanders said that they had not yet developed weapons that reliably destroy chemical or biological plants without releasing toxins into the atmosphere. The air force is experimenting with incendiary bombs that burn the poisons and the navy is developing a weapon that would collapse, bury and seal bunkers.

U.S. military commanders also are known to be grappling with the possibility that Mr. Saddam, predicting which facilities U.S. jets will bomb, will place civilians in targets to discourage attack or create martyrs. In the past he has moved prisoners and some families into military compounds and some of his presidential palaces.

To accomplish President Bill Clinton's stated aim of "substantially" reducing or delaying Iraq's ability to make weapons of mass destruction, U.S. bombs will be targeted not only at biological and chemical weapons plants, but also at sites providing ingredients or machinery for them. Administration officials also have said that an attack is designed to force Mr. Saddam to readmit U.S. weapons inspectors and to degrade Iraq's ability to threaten its neighbors.

## Underground Saddam

### With Threat of Attack, Iraqi Leader Reverts To Intricate Pattern of Clandestine Movement

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The man who has led Iraq since 1968 — through two wars, years of oil plenty and years of dire crisis — does not sleep in the same place two nights in a row these days, his former associates say.

He sometimes sends out convoys of cars as decoys while he takes the wheel of another car himself, dressed in Bedouin garb and in the company of a bodyguard or two from the Special Guards, his security detail. They show up at the doors of ordinary households to announce: "You have a guest tonight."

In anticipation of an American air attack, Saddam Hussein has reverted to the pattern of surreptitious moves that he adopted during the Gulf War.

The former associates — several senior officials who worked for him and met with him, Arab cabinet ministers who have visited him recently and Arab intelligence officers monitoring Iraq — all agreed in interviews last week that as Iraq prepares for the possibility of a military strike by the United States and its allies, the nation's supreme goal is to make sure Mr. Saddam survives.

And his survival seems nearly certain unless there is a plan to land troops to find and kill him, some Arab officials say.

"I saw what happened during the strikes of 1990 and 1991," a former senior Iraqi official said. "You couldn't find Saddam. No one knew where he was — not the members of the Revolutionary Council, not the cabinet ministers. Only a handful of people did, and they were not accessible."

He spent nights among people in the most ordinary neighborhoods. You never knew until there was a knock on the door with someone announcing a special guest. The following morning he was gone as fast as he came. He spent nights in tents in the desert, in farms. One night I saw him in a trailer to which I was summoned in a minivan with curtains drawn and a warning not to look out the window."

A senior Arab official who has met with him in the last two weeks said precautions around the Iraqi leader have reached "paranoid" proportions.

He said a letter that he was to have delivered in person to Mr. Saddam was taken by an assistant to be photocopied. Others said Mr. Saddam has long avoided touching envelopes on the chance that they may be poisoned.

The Arab official who saw Mr. Saddam said people immediately around the

president are "forbidden under pain of death" to disclose his whereabouts, even to his closest associates like Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz or family members. Those who wish to see him are allowed only to convey their requests. Mr. Saddam decides if and where a meeting may take place.

Part of the reason for the caution is reflected in a remark by a senior Saudi intelligence official who insisted on anonymity: "If an American attack guarantees Saddam will be killed, we would be the first to support it. Anything less would be pointless. It would only kill Iraqis and make him more vengeful."

In other conversations, former Iraqi officials discounted the importance of targets the United States has mentioned. They disagreed with the U.S. assessment that the 60,000 to 75,000 Republican Guards remain the heart of the president's power base.

"The Republican Guards are finished since the Gulf War," said a senior Iraqi businessman who lives here and maintains close ties to the Iraqi regime. "They have long been replaced with the Special Guards, put together over the past five years from the clans, tribes and family" of Mr. Saddam.

He added that the Special Guards number more than 10,000 and are entirely devoted to the defense of Mr. Saddam and his family.

Arab officials say Republican Guard units have been dispersed across the country and placed in schools and public buildings, among other places.

Factories, vulnerable to attack, have been dismantled as Iraq strives to protect its industrial base, a lesson learned in the Gulf War, they added. But the widespread conviction among those interviewed was that the allies would be careful not to hit bridges and factories in order to avoid the impression of punishing the Iraqi people, and to avoid arousing Arab public opinion, which has objected to any new attacks against Iraq.

In a typical comment, Bassem Sakjha, a columnist for the Amman newspaper Al Dustur, discussing the idea of a U.S. assault on Iraq and its possible connection to the sex scandals in Washington, said: "In Baghdad, Amman, Jerusalem, Riyadh, Doha and Kuwait, people are rushing to store food and fuel. But Americans are rushing to buy beer, popcorn, wine and cheese at the start of the show. The movie is about to begin. Violence, sex and excitement for them. For us, more Arab blood about to be spilled."



A UN technical team led by Steffan de Mistura, center, arriving at an airbase west of Baghdad on Sunday.

## NATO Candidates Eager to Help on Iraq

By Christine Spolar  
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — With the exception of Britain, few U.S. allies appear as ready to help in U.S.-led military strikes against Iraq as the three who are waiting to join the West's main military alliance.

Polish government ministers who for years have lobbied for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are openly talking about how many and what kinds of troops they could send to the Gulf. In the Czech Republic, one newspaper called Iraqi policy a test of Czech mettle.

In Hungary, Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs returned from Washington on Tuesday, discussing the idea of a U.S. assault on Iraq and its possible connection to the sex scandals in Washington, said: "In Baghdad, Amman, Jerusalem, Riyadh, Doha and Kuwait, people are rushing to store food and fuel. But Americans are rushing to buy beer, popcorn, wine and cheese at the start of the show. The movie is about to begin. Violence, sex and excitement for them. For us, more Arab blood about to be spilled."

Mr. Kovacs and his counterparts from Poland and the Czech Republic were in Washington to seek support in the Senate, which must approve agreements granting them membership in NATO. "It's a funny situation," said Ferenc

Gazdag, director of the Institute for Strategic and Defense Studies at the Hungarian Military University. "We're not yet in NATO, but we have to behave as if we are already in NATO."

"Surely this small country has to do something," Mr. Gazdag added. "It has to prove its capacity. It has to demonstrate its intentions. It has to show — and help explain to its public — that NATO means having rights and obligations."

The three former Communist countries turned NATO aspirants — who have hundreds of troops participating in peace efforts in Bosnia — also were allies in the last U.S. battle with Iraq, the 1991 Gulf War. About 270 Czech soldiers, some of the best chemical-detection specialists in the world, patrolled the northern Saudi Arabian desert. Hungary opened its airfields and sent a small medical unit. Poland sailed two hospital ships to the region with hundreds of medical personnel.

Poland, the largest and most eager NATO aspirant in Eastern Europe, also aided the allied war effort through covert operations. Its construction workers, who had worked on many buildings in Iraq, provided the United States with detailed maps of Baghdad and infor-

mation about military installations. And in a daring escape, Polish intelligence agents smuggled six U.S. intelligence officers out of Iraq in 1990, driving them to Turkey.

Deputy Foreign Minister Radek Sikorski said last week that Poland had 120 to 150 chemical-weapons specialists ready to help if military strikes against Iraq were ordered.

"You recognize friends when they're in need," Mr. Sikorski said. "At such a crucial time, we have to show resolve, that we can be security providers, not just security consumers."

In the Czech Republic, Petr Necas, chairman of the defense committee in the lower house of Parliament, said he expected that the country would again supply personnel with knowledge of chemical weapons, even though some soldiers from the 1991 war have reported health problems that could have been caused by exposure to chemical weapons.

"I would say there still will be strong support," Mr. Necas said. The Czech government concluded a study last summer in which it found no direct evidence of health problems linked to chemical weapons.

## IRAQ: A Burst of Activity

Continued from Page 1

fettered access to weapons sites by UN inspectors. Mr. Richardson got no guarantees that China would not vote against the United States or would abstain in Security Council votes on the issue, a U.S. official told reporters, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Nevertheless, Mr. Richardson told reporters in Beijing: "I believe this trip has been an investment in future Chinese actions" in the Security Council. The results of the talks Saturday should be "closer consultation, better understanding and less criticism," Mr. Richardson said.

Samuel Berger, the U.S. national security adviser, issued a blunt warning that if diplomacy failed, U.S. forces would hit Iraq repeatedly to cripple any residual capacity to rebuild its arsenal of chemical and biological weapons.

"We would make that very clear — that we will do what we can at this point as far as diminishing his capacity," he said on NBC. "But we would make it clear that if we have evidence he is rebuilding, we would act again."

The United States sent an additional six F-117A Stealth bombers to an unnamed destination near the Gulf as part of its military buildup.

A spokesman for the 49th Fighter Wing at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico said the radar-evading bombers left the base Sunday.

In London, Defense Minister George Robertson gave a cautious welcome to the idea of a mediation trip to Iraq by Secretary-General Annan. He told BBC television a trip by the UN chief "may well be a step in the right direction" if it was fully backed by the Security Council.

The Russian ambassador to Syria said, meanwhile, that Baghdad was showing flexibility as Moscow pursued efforts to avoid a military strike.

"According to information I have, I believe there is Iraqi flexibility and there are indications of this flexibility," Viktor Gogitidze said at a news conference in Damascus, adding that he believed a visit by Mr. Annan to Baghdad would help defuse the crisis. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

## EU Fails in Bid to Clear Israeli Blockade on Aid to Palestinians

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The president of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, returned empty-handed this weekend after failing to persuade the Israeli government to open up economic opportunities for the Palestinians.

The European Union, of which the commission is the executive arm, is considering whether to continue its aid to the Palestinian Authority.

The aid, \$1.8 billion since 1994, is intended to build infrastructure and foment economic development. But because of the Israeli blockade of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Palestinian economy is at a virtual standstill, with falling investment and rising unemployment.

As a result, much of the European aid is swallowed up in the running costs of the authority, including paying the wages of public servants.

Mr. Santer said the Israeli prime minister, Ben-

jamin Netanyahu, warned him that if the aid is cut, "it will be the Palestinians who suffer, not us."

Mr. Santer said he had told the Israelis that the situation would become explosive unless the Middle East peace process is resumed and the Palestinians are allowed to trade freely with the outside world.

He visited the Gaza Strip airport, built at a cost of \$65 million entirely from funds supplied by the EU and member states, but never opened because of the blockade.

"Everything is in place, everything," Mr. Santer said. But he added that the Israelis kept coming up with fresh reasons for keeping the airport closed. To add insult to injury, he said, Israel was making the Palestinians — and, therefore, ultimately the Europeans — pay storage fees for German-supplied electronic equipment destined for the airport.

Plans to build a seaport for the Gaza Strip, another European project, were likewise at a standstill, he said.

Israel closed off the Palestinian areas after a spate

of suicide bomb attacks, saying it had to safeguard itself by excluding Arab workers.

"They demand more security, but they do not allow the Palestinians to increase the number of their security forces," Mr. Santer said.

He acknowledged that the EU was "totally powerless" to change Israeli policy, but he added that even the United States had difficulty in influencing Mr. Netanyahu.

"The more you put pressure on them, the more they are reconfirmed in their views," Mr. Santer said.

He added that the EU had no means of putting economic pressure on Tel Aviv, other than to call into a question an operation by which the Israelis take advantage of their bilateral trade agreement with Europe to re-export Brazilian oranges to the EU under their own brands. Otherwise, the EU has a trade surplus with Israel.

In any event, Mr. Santer said he had never considered imposing economic sanctions on Israel.

## CLINTON: Friend's Revelations

Continued from Page 1

grand jury in Washington on Thursday by prosecutors from the office of the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr.

Ms. Erbland's statements, taken together with those of two other confidantes of Ms. Lewinsky's interviewed by investigators, provide Mr. Starr with a growing body of testimony that the president and Ms. Lewinsky had an intimate relationship. Moreover, the testimony by Ms. Lewinsky's friends and colleagues could add pressure on Ms. Lewinsky to reach an agreement with prosecutors.

Mr. Clinton and Ms. Lewinsky have denied under oath, in the sexual-misconduct lawsuit brought by Paula Jones, that they had a sexual relationship.

The White House and prosecutors from Mr. Starr's office declined to discuss Ms. Erbland's statements to investigators.

Reached at her home in Sherman Oaks, California, Ms. Erbland declined to comment.

## Lewinsky E-Mail Said to Name Clinton

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Monica Lewinsky sent Linda Tripp electronic mail in which the former White House intern supposedly talked about having an affair with President Bill Clinton, Newsweek magazine has reported.

In the messages last year, Ms. Lewinsky referred to two neckties that she said she gave Mr. Clinton as gifts and griped that the "Big Creep didn't even try to call me on V-Day," Valentine's Day, the magazine said in its issue going on sale Monday.

But Ms. Lewinsky's lawyer, William Ginsburg, said in a television interview Sunday that he had no knowledge of the e-mail and that he doubted his client was responsible for writing the messages.

Mr. Ginsburg also said Sunday that no date has been set for Ms. Lewinsky to appear before a grand jury. He said that her mother, Marcia Lewis, remains under the care of a doctor following two days of grand jury testimony last week before a team of prosecutors from the office of the Whitewater prosecutor,

Kenneth Starr. Mr. Clinton has vehemently denied allegations, during the investigation by Mr. Starr, that he had an affair with Ms. Lewinsky and told her to lie about it.

Newsweek said that Ms. Tripp had given Mr. Starr the e-mails and that he was studying them as "potentially important" evidence. Investigators have also taken the two women's computers for further examination.

In one of the four messages that Newsweek said it obtained from sources with access to Ms. Lewinsky's e-mail, the writer hoped that "the creep will call and say 'Thank you for my love note. I love you. Will you run away with me?'"

She was apparently referring to a personal advertisement she placed in the Washington Post last year around Valentine's Day addressed to "Handsome," Newsweek said.

In a note in March 1997 to Ms. Tripp, Ms. Lewinsky said she had sent a tie to Mr. Clinton and suggested that his secretary, Betty Currie, would deliver it to him, Newsweek quoted other sources as

saying that Ms. Lewinsky said Mrs. Currie would leave gifts for the president under his desk in the Oval Office of the White House.

While media reports have said that Mrs. Currie recently retrieved gifts that Mr. Clinton gave Ms. Lewinsky, Time reported that Ms. Lewinsky herself sent them by courier to the White House with the instructions: "Keep these for me. I'll get them back some day."

Meanwhile, the Justice and Treasury departments have reached an agreement with Mr. Starr to allow limited grand jury testimony by a retired Secret Service officer who has said he saw Ms. Lewinsky visit the president in the Oval Office.

Under the agreement, Mr. Starr "will ensure that protective techniques and procedures of the Secret Service are not disclosed," according to an announcement by the Treasury Department, which oversees the Secret Service, and the Justice Department, which in effect serves as the Treasury's lawyer. (Reuters, AFP, WP)



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Russia and Iraq

Russian officials seem to be having the time of their lives attacking President Bill Clinton's Iraq policy. Russia's defense minister ambushed Defense Secretary William Cohen with a televised critique before their meeting in Moscow on Thursday. President Boris Yeltsin has raised the specter of World War III. A government newspaper has published speculation that the U.S. military wants to attack Iraq in order to try out new weapons.

Mr. Yeltsin and his government of course are entitled to views of their own, but they cannot wage this kind of campaign at no long-term cost to their standing in the world. It is true that Russia's ability to influence events remains small. Its military is demoralized, its government impoverished and its political influence minimal in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. This weakness is offered sometimes as a reassurance (it doesn't matter what they say) and sometimes as an excuse (they're just nostalgic for their days as a great power, yearning to be taken seriously). But Russia remains well-armed enough for this explanation not to be reassuring; and as for being taken seriously, its behavior is self-defeating.

It also can be argued that Russia's objections to the use of force in Iraq are no different from those of French officials, and yet there is no danger of a U.S. rupture with France. That is true to an extent. In fact, the unwillingness of France, Russia and others to stand firmly against Saddam is in some measure a cause of the current crisis. These nations have a right to argue for diplomacy before force, but they also have a responsibility to support other means if, due to Saddam's intransigence, diplomacy fails.

That is as true for Japan or France as it is for Russia. Yet there is no question but that Russia's current stance is more troubling. This is partly because of its bombast; partly because France has acknowledged that force may even-

ually have to be considered; and most of all because Americans have no doubt about where France, fundamentally, stands in the world: committed to democracy, to its alliance with like-minded powers, to the West and Western values. Russia has yet to make such a fundamental choice.

In his years as president, Mr. Yeltsin, at some political cost, has stood mostly with the West when it counted, not with regimes like Saddam Hussein's that aim at instability. If he stays with Iraq in this crisis, he will have taken a major step in the wrong direction.

Reports of Russian material support for nuclear programs in Iran and chemical and biological weapons development in Iraq heighten American suspicion. Mr. Yeltsin and his government deny some of these reports and blame others on their inability to control rogue elements within industry and the military. Without evidence of serious efforts to impose controls, such excuses are of limited value.

Russia is different, finally, because it is the object of U.S. generosity. Russians, counting only bilateral programs, like to complain about the miserliness of U.S. aid. But through multilateral debt relief and IMF loans, U.S. taxpayers have forwarded billions of dollars to the new Russia. This aid remains, in theory, as much in the U.S. interest as always. Russia's transition from the start was bound to be long and winding, and Russia and the United States are not destined, by history or geography, to be enemies. It makes sense, now as ever, to promote nuclear safety, disarmament, democracy, a free press.

But the fact is that Russia cannot forever have things both ways. Already it has few friends in Congress. If it continues to grandstand on Iraq, it will jeopardize its standing not only with U.S. legislators but with investors as well. In that scenario, Russia emerges the biggest loser.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Riady Mystery

In the annals of influence-peddling, two fateful meetings on Sept. 13, 1995, stand out. That morning, James Riady, who runs his family's multimillion-dollar conglomerate in Indonesia, met Donald Fowler, then Democratic Party chairman, to press for the hiring of a former employee, John Huang, as a fund-raiser. That afternoon, Mr. Riady made the same pitch to Bill Clinton at the White House. President Clinton later directed two aides to get the job done. Mr. Huang was hired. He then went on to harvest huge sums of illegal contributions for the Democrats, helping produce the biggest political fundraising scandals in a generation.

His rise and fall, recounted in a report prepared by Senator Fred Thompson's staff of investigators, is a story of a system careering out of control, inviting abuse and possibly jeopardizing national security. The committee's narrative, buried in 1,500 pages of documents, has been summarized in news stories. But it is so full of fascinating details and provocative implications that there is a danger that individual yarns of campaign sleaze will slide by with inadequate attention.

Many of the report's conclusions remain unproved. But it contains important leads that cry out for more investigation and for laws to prevent such corruption from recurring.

As the report points out, Mr. Huang fell into the Clinton orbit as the American representative of the Riady family, which had acquired a bank in Little Rock in the 1980s. He raised money for the Democrats in 1992 and was awarded with a minor appointment in the Commerce Department. From there, he obtained a security clearance and received dozens of classified briefings on China or other sensitive issues of importance to the Riadys. The briefings occurred even though his work in the department had nothing to do with policy matters.

The committee has produced evidence of his continuing faxes, exchanges of packages and other contacts with the Riady organization while he was at the department, often around the time of his intelligence briefings.

All of which happened before the auspicious day in 1995 when the Riady family made its move to get Mr. Huang transferred to the Democratic Party to become even more involved in fund-raising. Mr. Clinton appears to have agreed that Mr. Huang would be successful at pulling in money. The report, however, makes clear that people

around Mr. Clinton knew that Mr. Huang had questionable qualifications for his government and political jobs. At Commerce, he was "walled off" from policy issues, and at the Democratic National Committee he was required to submit to a training program to avoid improprieties. The training did little good. Of the \$3.4 million he ended up raising, nearly half had to be returned.

The report alleges that the Riadys have a business relationship with a Chinese government entity involved in intelligence gathering. By Mr. Huang has invoked his Fifth Amendment rights and never answered questions about the possibility of Chinese government spying or political meddling through the Riady businesses. What is known is that the Riadys kept pushing their Clinton friends to place Mr. Huang in strategic locations in the administration and the campaign.

It is obvious that people who should have been on the lookout for corruption were instead looking the other way. The Democrats were desperate to raise money to match the Republicans, but they allowed the system to break down, inviting exploitation by foreigners and others with interests to advance.

The Thompson committee report is both a reminder of the need for more serious investigation and a warning about an approaching opportunity to change the system before the next cycle. In a few weeks, the Senate will take up the McCain-Feingold campaign finance reform legislation. President Clinton and the Democrats are for it. Republican Senator Trent Lott is not, raising the prospect that the party that produced this valuable record of campaign abuses will kill the chance to end those abuses.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## Dilemma for Beijing

In 1989, Deng Xiaoping saw other Communist regimes collapsing like tin cans and concluded that China's Communists needed to press on with reform, not hold back. Zhu Rongji's dilemma is different. The needs of China's economy are now outgrowing the Communist Party's ability to deliver. The coming, modernizing revolution is thus one the party will seek to duck at China's peril.

—The Economist (London).

## Letting the United States and Britain Go It Alone

By Josef Joffe

MUNICH — The response of Europe's Big Three to America's proposed use of military force in Iraq is "Yes" (Britain), "No" (France) and "Go to it, we'll be cheering from the sidelines" (Germany).

Why the split? One reason is "Made in the USA." The French have seen the signals coming out of Washington, as have many other Europeans.

It isn't just that Bill Clinton has been weakened by Zippertage. Many can read the subtext of wobbliness that "last remaining superpower."

There is a feeling that Mr. Clinton would rather not bomb, that he would be only too happy to see Saddam Hussein step back from the brink.

This hesitancy — and Washington's reluctance to call in its chips — is what allows distinctive national interests to come to the fore. Take the French, and assume that those F-117s and Tomahawk cruise missiles do go into action — "bunker busters," self-guiding submunitions and all.

The French evidently surmise that there will be an uproar in the streets of Arab, complete with lots of burning of Uncle Sam effigies. And that CNN will diligently broadcast the images of dead children and destroyed shelters all around the world, 24 hours a day.

And if you think in realpolitik terms, there are some nifty French gains to be culled from the aftermath.

First, by standing up to American "imperialism," France, would be conquering Egypt, the 1956 Suez War, would back the accolades of the Arab world. Not bad, when you consider that France has always tried to regain a foothold in the Levant — where the United States has called the shots for three decades.

Second, French neutrality with an anti-American edge would pile up a good number of IOUs in Baghdad, and these will come in handy when the sanctions are either lifted or broken for good. Look for French oil companies like Elf to get the first concessions. Indeed, France's efforts over the years to get the embargo loosened may be directly tied to its quest for a strategic position in the Gulf's oil fields.

Much the same goes for the Russians, whose president, Boris Yeltsin, in a bizarre outburst, has invoked the specter of "World War III" if the United States hits Iraq. In part, this reflects sheer frustration about the empire's impotence. But there is a dollop of good old realpolitik here, too.

The Russians would dearly like to see an end to Saddam-bashing and the sanctions because they might then be able to collect the billions that Iraq owes them for arms deliveries in the 1980s.

How about the Germans, neatly suspended between France and Britain? There is continuity here, even after reunification and the end of the Cold War. As in the old days, Germany will not refuse a call from Washington when the chips are down, regardless of French-German friendship and European integration. Nor, presumably, will Italy.

In Germany's case, there may also be a guilty conscience at work, as German firms have always been fingered as key suppliers for Iraq's chemical and biological weapons program.

Just last week, in an interview with the German news magazine Spiegel, the former head of Iraqi military intelligence, Wafik Samarra, claimed that his embassy in Bonn was the European purchasing hub for "materials and know-how." Did the German authorities know? "They closed both eyes," alleges the defector.

In the end, nobody but perhaps the French will dare cross the United States. Most European allies will simply get out of the way and wish the United States Godspeed. Which isn't necessarily bad.

Napoleon once said "Let me have to fight against coalitions," meaning that the strong do better on their own. Coalitions demand consensus, leading toward the lowest common denominator, as was the case in 1991 when the Arabs (in particular the Saudis) stopped Norman Schwarzkopf from going all the way to Baghdad.

So Napoleon had a point. If the United States and Britain achieve their goals, if they hit what needs to be destroyed, if Saddam Hussein tucks tail and lets the UN inspectors come back, then all's well that ends well.

The French will have miscalculated, and blustery Boris Yeltsin will have been sobered up. The Arabs in the street will burn American flags, but their masters will be quietly assessing how long Saddam Hussein will need to rebuild his military capability. And the rest of the world, seeing how America has done its dirty work, will count its blessings. Nobody is looking forward to an anthrax "Made in Iraq."

The writer is editorial page editor of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and an associate of Harvard's Olin Institute for Strategic Studies. This comment has been adapted from a longer article in *The Washington Post*.

## Why Sustained Bombing of Iraq Could Make Things Worse

By Ghassan Salame

PARIS — The more one thinks about the U.S. government's stated rationale for bombing Iraq, the less convincing it seems.

Is the objective to defeat a dangerous dictatorship? But how does launching smart bombs from afar bring about a democracy? Why would bombing Baghdad produce a government that respects human rights or a society that obeys the rule of law?

And how many stories will be necessary to find and kill Saddam Hussein and rouse the population against the regime?

I see a different outcome of sustained bombing: a weakened Iraq even more vulnerable to interference — by neighbors frightened at the prospect of lawlessness in Iraq, or who take advantage of the chaos to extend their influence.

Weapons of mass destruction? At least six Middle Eastern countries have built chemical and/or biological weapons. Israel went nuclear years ago. And seven Middle Eastern nations have been improving their ballistic missiles.

Fear for Israel? But Saddam Hussein is not threatening that country and probably no longer has the means to do so.

The only explanation I can find for American relentlessness against Iraq is frustration with dwindling U.S. credibility in Mideast politics.

Certainly the past few months have been full of setbacks for the United States.

It has failed to keep humanitarian concerns about the health of Iraqi citizens, particularly children, from spreading among governments and international organizations; failed to prevent the thawing of Iraq's relations with most of its neighbors; failed to prevent the return of European diplomats and businesses to Iraq; failed to impose harsher sanctions on Libya; failed to persuade several pro-Western Arab countries to attend a U.S.-sponsored economic conference in Qatar just a month before representatives from 55 Islamic countries showed up for a meeting in

Tehran of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Above all, and largely the cause of the other setbacks, it has failed to move the Arab-Israeli peace process forward. The Clinton administration cannot sustain an aimless war process in the Gulf while it is utterly unable to revive the peace process in the Levant.

The United States needs to reorder its objectives and clearly state that achieving Iraq's disarmament (the original goal of UN Resolution 687, part of the cease-fire that ended the Gulf War) is the only goal at stake here.

At the same time, the United States should halt any attempts to destabilize the Iraqi regime and should seek to ease the UN sanctions, which are punishing the most vulnerable sectors of Iraqi society rather than the regime itself.

Sanctions do not stir a country to rebel against its leaders. They seem to have unified Iraqis of all persuasions and galvanized support for the gov-

ernment's rejection of the open-ended nature of the sanctions.

Hence, the United States must pursue other means for disarming Iraq. One model is the talks that ended the 1994 confrontation over North Korea's nuclear program. A permanent monitoring committee in Baghdad, drawn from pro-Western Arab countries, is a possibility that should be explored.

Meanwhile, the UN secretary-general should assume direct supervision over the inspection commission. That would restore credibility to a process tainted by the inspection teams' unbalanced composition and by America's evident use of the UN umbrella to further its own objectives.

To be effective, any disarmament policy has to be regional, because Iraq is rightly thinking about how it could defend itself against neighbors who have substantially increased their military power since the Gulf War. Singling out Iraq for unilateral disarmament in the Middle East is a recipe for disaster.

It would push any Iraqi leader to be obsessed with rearmament, much the way Germany was after the Versailles Treaty that ended World War I.

Regional stability is threatened just as much by a too weak Iraq as it is by a too strong one.

Turkish troops continue to make forays across the northern Iraqi border. Iran bombed the camps of Iranian opposition groups based in southern Iraq last September.

Is the Clinton administration ready and able to contain the instability incited by a totally handicapped government in Baghdad? If it is not, it should prepare itself, because that is where its current policy will inevitably lead.

The writer is a professor of international relations at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris and editor of "Democracy Without Democrats: The Renewal of Politics in the Muslim World." This comment has been adapted from a longer article in *The Washington Post*.

## For Israel, a 50th Birthday Year of Worry and Division

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — Israel will soon begin a series of 50th anniversary celebrations. Unfortunately, most of the stories regarding this remarkable birthday are about the tremendous infighting among officials and parties over how to celebrate and what meaning to give to the moment.

This birthday dispute is not an isolated phenomenon. Everything you touch with Israel these days seems to lead to polarization. Such polarization happens when people feel a deep uncertainty, even panic, about the future.

It is happening now because in Israel's 50th birthday year there is a certain panic that the frameworks for how Israelis should live with neighbors and how they should live with each other are both coming unglued.

Why? I asked one of my old teachers from Jerusalem, the Israeli philosopher David Hartman, director of the Shalom Hartman Institute.

"The two key anchors holding Israeli society in place have come loose," he said. "One was our faith that military strength guarantees survival. But then there was the intifada, the Scuds and the gas masks, and people realized there is no military solution."

"You need to deal with your neighbors. So we went to Oslo. At first, it seemed to be on the right track. But the longer it went on the less people felt that Arafat and the Arabs were really ready to accept Israelis as a people who had come home."

And then Bibi Netanyahu came along. He conveyed to the Palestinians a sense that he

wants to impose a solution on them, not to accept their legitimate aspirations.

The result, added Mr. Hartman, is a sense in Israel today that the left's solution of giving back land does not guarantee a change of heart in the Arab world, and that the right's solution — just saying "no" with strength — does not deliver a new future, either.

When neither the left nor the right can offer any secure resolution, the society becomes paralyzed and polarized.

And then the other anchor came loose. Efforts to find a compromise on who is a Jew collapsed last week, when the Orthodox Chief Rabbi of Israel rejected a deal that would give some legitimacy to Conservative and Reform rabbis.

For years Israelis treated religion as if there were only two options — Club Med or the ghetto," said Mr. Hartman.

"Secular Israelis argued that building a Jewish state was enough to provide a Jewish identity. You didn't need synagogue or Torah. They believed religion was for the old country and those who represented it, the ultra-Orthodox."

"For decades this arrangement — the secular nationalists ran the country and the ultra-Orthodox ran religion — anchored Judaism in Israel. But it has come unstuck. The ultra-Orthodox gained more power and demanded more say in governing. At the same time, some of the secular decided they wanted more spiritual content to Israel, something between Club Med and religious fundamentalism."

In America, Reform and Conservative Judaism fill that gap, and they would like to do so in Israel. But Orthodox rabbis view Reform and Conservative as diluting Judaism.

Reform and Conservative view themselves as the only way to save Judaism for another generation.

Both sides have a point, and it is critical that they find a way to cooperate. Because at a time when so many American Jews

have drifted away from observance and Torah, Israel is the only vehicle through which their own Jewish identities, and Jewish history, are played out.

That is why Israel needs to be a framework that mediates the dialogue among all branches of Judaism. But if Israel's government is forced, under pressure from the Orthodox, not to mediate the debate but to declare Orthodoxy the winner and reject Reform and Conservative, then, said Mr. Hartman, "many American Jews will feel exiled from their spiritual home."

So what to do? One option is the Netanyahu approach, which is to mirror all these tensions and ambivalences, stew in them, try to persevere within them, but never make the hard decisions that might open up new possibilities.

Another option, Mr. Hartman said, is to try to really overcome the ambivalences by taking bold initiatives to "create a climate of trust where those caught up in this polarization might be able to find a way out."

Sure, not everyone will be happy with such initiatives. Sure, they entail political risks — but so does a 50th anniversary where the only thing all Israelis have in common is anxiety about the future.

The New York Times.

## Sonia Gandhi to the Rescue

By Rajendra Bajpai

NEW DELHI — In her whirlwind appearances across India ahead of the general election that starts this Monday, Italian-born Sonia Gandhi, widow of Rajiv Gandhi, has electrified a previously dull campaign. She has also rejuvenated a moribund Congress Party, which has ruled for nearly 45 of the 51 years since India gained independence from Britain.

Before she decided to plunge into the rough and tumble of politics, the party appeared headed for resounding defeat. Its demise would have been unfortunate, because the party accommodates opinions and views ranging from extreme right to left. That flexibility made it widely acceptable to diverse cultural and ethnic groups.

The party, dominated by Rajiv Gandhi and before him by his mother Indira Gandhi and her father Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, was close to parliamentary extinction when Mrs. Gandhi began her campaign.

So powerful has been her impact that stalwarts of other parties have been forced to take notice and redesign their election strategies.

Her detractors say that, be-

ing of foreign extraction, she should not meddle in Indian politics. The large crowds at her election rallies, with women well represented, show that this argument has convinced few people. Like her late husband and mother-in-law, she has stirred controversy and shown the ability to put her opponents on the wrong foot while staying ahead of them.

She has defused allegations that her husband was a beneficiary of kickbacks paid by manufacturers of Bofors field guns that India bought in the 1980s. She has skillfully sought to assuage hurt feelings of Muslims and Sikhs by denouncing the controversial demolition of a mosque in northern India in 1992 and an army attack in 1984 on the holiest of Sikh shrines, in Amritsar.

Although she holds no official position in the Congress Party, she has emerged as its supreme leader and marginalized the party's president, Sitaram Kesri. By virtue of her family name and exposure to the media, she is instantly recognized now across the country. Few other political leaders in India can claim such

wide recognition. Nearly half the voters are women, and that is where Mrs. Gandhi's appeal is strongest.

As the widow of a young leader and daughter-in-law of an assassinated prime minister, she is seen by many as the victim of political tragedies and the rightful heirress to the Gandhi legacy.

She has decided not to contest the election herself, but that does not rule out the possibility that she might fight an election in future.

Few analysts believe that she has the ability to lead Congress to outright victory. Her importance lies in preventing the disintegration of a 110-year-old political party that has played a key centrist role in modern India.

If the party can win substantially more seats in the 545-member Parliament than it was expected to get, her campaign will be regarded as a major success. The party may then be in a position to have a key say in the formation of what is almost certain to be another coalition government.

The writer, a former Reuters correspondent, contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1898: Bad Diplomacy

PARIS — The *Temps* says: "None of the newspaper polemics has aroused such feeling in the United States as a confidential letter, wherein a Spanish Minister relieved his feelings, free from the constraint of a diplomatic mask worn while carrying on negotiations which he considered illusory. Uncle Sam now demands of Spain a disavowal of the letter. It seems as though the incident was seized upon as an excellent means of breaking off negotiations with Spain. Otherwise it would be natural to regard this letter as not existing after the immediate withdrawal of the writer."

## 1948: Arab Resistance

CAIRO — Any armed force which attempts to partition Palestine will meet with armed resistance from the Arab world. Abdi Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, declared today (Feb. 16). Referring particularly to speculation about United States military support for the United Nations partition plan, Azzam Pasha said: "Even if 100,000 American soldiers come they will be fought." Arabs, he added, would rather be defeated by Americans than by Jews.

## 1923: Extreme Weather

NEW YORK — With gales sweeping both the Atlantic and the Pacific near the American coasts, blizzards raging in all the northern section of the

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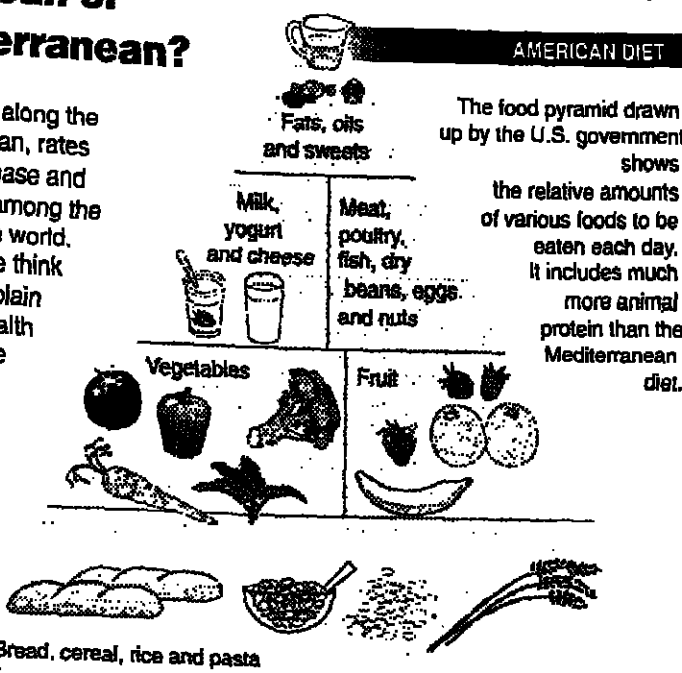
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## HEALTH/SCIENCE

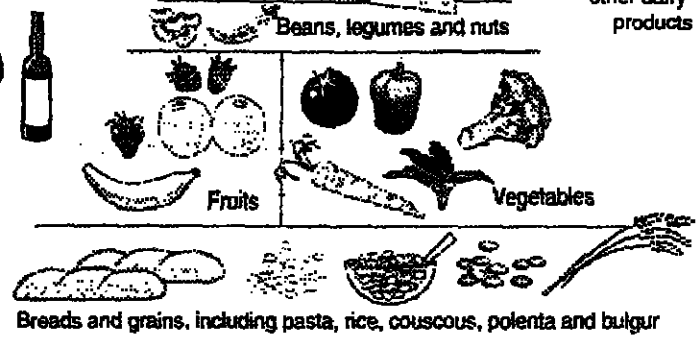
## American or Mediterranean?

In countries along the Mediterranean, rates of heart disease and cancer are among the lowest in the world. Many people think diet may explain the good health of the people there.



## MEDITERRANEAN DIET

The Mediterranean diet relies far more on fruits and vegetables than the diet recommended by U.S. health officials. It also includes considerable olive oil and moderate wine consumption.



Sources: 1993 International Conference on the Diets of the Mediterranean; U.S. Department of Agriculture / U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

## A Healthy Heart Lesson From Crete

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Of 12,000 men in seven countries studied in 1960 by Dr. Ancel Keys, those least likely to develop heart disease lived on the Isle of Crete.

His co-investigator, Dr. Henry Blackburn, professor emeritus at the University of Minnesota, has written that the low-risk Cretan "is a shepherd or small farmer, a beekeeper or fisherman, or a tender of olives or vines," adding: "He walks to work daily. His midday meal is of eggplant with large mushrooms, crisp vegetables and country bread dipped in olive oil. Once a week there is a bit of lamb. Once a week there is chicken. Twice a week there is fish fresh from the sea."

Other meals are hot dishes of legumes seasoned with meats and condiments. The main dish is followed by a tangy salad, then by dates, Turkish sweets, nuts or fresh fruits. A sharp local wine completes the meal.

The near-vegetarian Cretan diet and active lifestyle have undergone significant changes in the past 30 years as the islanders have become more affluent, shifting from farming to business, from cooperation toward competitiveness, achievement and materialism. Cretans now eat less bread, potatoes, fruit and olive oil and more meat, fish and cheese. Dr. Marion Nestle, head of nutrition and food studies at New York University, said, "The classic Mediterranean diet is becoming an endangered species."

Among men in Crete, caloric intake is down but calories expended in physical activity have dropped even further. Cholesterol levels, blood pressure, body weight and abdominal obesity are up and so are death

rates from heart disease, though they are still much lower than in the United States.

What is the lesson to be learned from Crete, past and present, as well as from all the countries along the Mediterranean, where rates of coronary heart disease and many common cancers are still among the lowest in the Western world? Is the Mediterranean diet, as it is currently being translated for other audiences in popular cookbooks and magazine articles, as healthful as claimed? Should people be drinking lots of wine and dousing their food in olive oil? Must the diet derive less than 30 percent of calories from fat to be a healthy one?

Throughout this decade, public health experts have been urging Americans to consume a diet that leans heavily on plant-based foods: nine to 11 servings a day of bread and other grain foods and five to nine servings a day of fruits and vegetables. We are as yet nowhere near that, with grains hovering at five servings and fruits and vegetables at three or four servings daily. The American diet is currently top-heavy with unhealthy fats, sweets and meats.

Yet the evidence continues to mount that a diet rich in fruits, vegetables and whole grains not only helps prevent heart attacks but also many common cancers, including cancers of the lung, breast, ovary, mouth and throat, larynx, stomach, pancreas and bladder. Healthy elderly Greeks consume more than a pound of fruits and vegetables a day.

The healthy Cretan diet of 1960 was not low in fat. More than 35 percent of calories came from fat, primarily olive oil, which consists mostly of monounsaturated fatty acids. Because olive oil lowers blood levels of damaging LDL cholesterol without lowering protective HDL cholesterol, it has acquired a repu-

tation as a heart-healthy oil. In 1996, the American Heart Association amended its advice on dietary fat to emphasize monounsaturated fats like olive, canola and nut oils (up to 15 percent of daily calories). And two studies in Mediterranean countries have linked olive oil consumption to protection against breast cancer.

But does this mean it can be used indiscriminately? Not if weight control is a problem. Excessive weight raises the risk of heart disease, cancer, diabetes and hypertension.

However, a growing number of experts now believe that if a person is physically active and can maintain a normal body weight, consuming more than 30 percent of calories from fat should not be harmful if most of the fat is monounsaturated.

If not olive oil, then wine is considered by many to be the elixir of heart health. Numerous studies in various countries have found a reduced risk of heart disease and coronary death among those who consume moderate amounts of wine and other forms of alcohol. Moderate means one or two glasses of wine a day or their equivalent. And if you are going to adopt the Mediterranean approach, that wine should be consumed only with meals.

But does it have to be wine? Dr. Eric B. Rimm and Dr. R. Curtis Ellison of the Harvard School of Public Health point out that wine contains two substances, resveratrol and quercetin, that have heart-protective properties over and above other forms of alcohol.

Although they say that proof is lacking that wine is an essential part of the Mediterranean diet, they proposed that "moderate alcohol consumption can be considered a component of a healthy lifestyle — except for individuals who should not consume alcohol."

## Violence in Families: Closer Look at Genes And Rising Divorce

**N**EW YORK — A woman's live-in boyfriend murders her child fathered by another man. A woman neglects her young stepdaughter and so viciously that she dies. A stepfather sexually abuses his wife's daughter by a former husband. As these examples drawn from news articles over last year demonstrate, the Cinderella story is hardly a fairy tale. Researchers are finding that the incidence of violence and abuse is vastly greater in stepfamilies than in traditional families in which the children are biologically related to both parents and to one other.

Of course, most stepfamilies do well, despite potential stresses. And plenty of families in which the children are the progeny of both parents are fraught with violence and despair.

But stepfamilies are at much higher risk than are traditional families. For example, Dr. Martin Daly and Dr. Margo Wilson, evolutionary psychologists at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, found that the rate of infanticide is 60 times as high and sexual abuse is about eight times as high in stepfamilies than it is in biologically related families.

The matter is especially pressing now when rates of divorce and remarriage are at an all-time high. Traditional sociological explanations for abuse and conflict in stepfamilies have focused on issues like economic stress, low socioeconomic status and emotional instability. But evolutionists say these are only proximate, not ultimate, causes of the difficulties that sometimes arise in stepfamilies. The underlying trigger, the evolutionists believe, lies within our inherently selfish genes, which are biologically driven to perpetuate themselves.

Genetically speaking, stepfathers have less of an investment in unrelated offspring and may even regard them as detrimental to their chances of passing along their own genes, through their own biological children.

Citing examples among animals — from birds and bees to lions and baboons — that share our propensity to live in family groups, the evolutionists maintain that conflicts and incestuous relations are more common among stepfathers and stepchildren and among children and their half-siblings and stepsiblings because they are less closely related to one another

than are parents and children in a traditional family. In fact, Dr. Daly and Dr. Wilson found that when degree of genetic relatedness is taken into account, the role that economic stress plays in problems common in stepfamilies becomes almost negligible.

There's a lot of violence involving steprelatives that can't be explained in terms of poverty, maternal youth and other commonly cited factors," Dr. Daly said.

Dr. Stephen T. Emlen, evolutionary biologist at Cornell University, maintains that a dearth of shared genes is the unconscious force that underlies many of the difficulties encountered in stepfamilies. These problems involve not only conflicts, violence and incest but also guilt and hurt that can result when stepparents do not form a close bond with their spouses' children, with whom they share no genes.

Dr. Emlen believes that over the course of several million years, the forces of evolution have selected behaviors within families that foster the perpetuation of the family genes. He asks, for example, whether men are really so different from, say, male lions; when taking over a new family, the male will kill any offspring still present from the female's prior matings.

In a paper recently published in the journal *Social Science Information*, he wrote, "Conflicts are intensified in stepfamilies because stepparents are unrelated to offspring of the previous pairing, and extant offspring are less related to future young of the new pairing." Dr. Emlen, who has spent 20 years studying animal family systems, says this is as true of Homo sapiens as it is of lower animals that live in family groups, including wolves, monogoses, rodents, scrub jays, bee-eaters, wrens, ants, bees, wasps and termites.

**H**E theorizes that through the process of natural selection, our genes have provided a template for certain behaviors that foster their perpetuation through our biological offspring.

Sociologists tend to reject such intimations of genetic determinism, citing the fact that humans have minds that can override genetic forces, and they note the relatively low rates of abuse and other violence in families with adopted children.

Jane E. Brody

## The Case of the Shrinking Male Brain

By Sandra Blakeslee  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — As people get older, the male brain shrinks faster than the female brain, a study has found.

But whether the greater shrinkage has any effect on how older men think or behave is not known, researchers said. Nor do scientists have an explanation for what makes anyone's brain get smaller, or why women seem to retain more of their brain tissue.

"Our work has generated a good laugh," said Dr. Edward Coffey, chairman of the psychiatry department at the

Henry Ford Health System in Detroit and the chief author of the new study. "Women say, 'So? What's new?' Men say, 'Hogwash!' or, as one young man recently commented, 'Bummer!'"

But the finding could provide important clues for understanding differences in how people age, Dr. Coffey said in a telephone interview. "What makes one neighbor, who is 75, stay sharp as a tack whereas another neighbor, who is 60, forgets everything?" he asked. By looking at subtle differences in brain structure as men and women age, Dr. Coffey said, it may be possible to discover why some people age better than others.

The study appears in the February issue of *The Archives of Neurology*. The findings buttress previous results from a half-dozen studies showing that there are greater age-related changes in the brains of men than in women, said Dr. Sandra Whitson, an authority on brain anatomy and a professor of psychiatry at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario.

Everyone loses brain mass as he or she ages, Dr. Coffey said. Men just lose more of it.

How to explain this apparent paradox? "It may be that men are better able to tolerate brain shrinkage without showing the effects," he said.

## LANGUAGE

## Nuances of Parsing and Misogyny

By William Safire

**W**ASHINGTON — "This story seems ridiculous," said the president's attorney, Robert Bennett, "and I frankly smell a rat."

This somewhat odious metaphor was born on the work of the British poet laureate John Skelton, tutor to Henry VIII, who wrote in 1520: "Yf they smell a rat/They grisly chide and chaunt." It was picked up, or independently coined, in the next century by the Spanish poet and novelist Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, as he had his Don Quixote say: "I begin to smell a rat."

Every major news event brings us metaphors, usages, and vogue words that have echoes in our linguistic history. The controversy swirling around President Bill Clinton's relationship with a young White House intern has churned up its share of these.

"I am not going to parse the statement," Press Secretary Mike McCurry insisted when reporters pressed him for the meaning of "improper" in a Clinton disclaimer of having an "improper relationship." He repeated *parse* twice in avoiding further interpretation, causing reporters to use *parse* in any subsequent examination of the president's remarks.

This has long been a favorite verb of grammarians. From the Latin *pars*, "part," *parse* means "to break a sentence into its components, to describe each part of speech and to show how the words and syntax match a given grammar." Students of Latin given grammar. "Quae pars orationis?" ("What part of speech?") have tions? The English word since 1553 used the English word began smelling (about the time Skelton began smelling a rat), when a prince was said to have "learned almost four books of Cato to construe, to parse, and to say without books."

The extended meaning of *parse*, as

McCurry and his tormenters have been using it, is "to analyze critically." The current British usage, to which is added the American connotation of "to examine too minutely or laboriously."

When reports of the tapes made it appear that the intern had been told to deny an affair in her affidavit in the Paula Jones lawsuit, the verb that arose was *suborn*.

Back to the Latin: *sub* means "under," or in this sense, "secret." *Orn* comes from *ornare*, "to equip," related to a similar verb meaning "to order." Thus, the original meaning of the Latin *subornare* is "to secretly order," a concept snatched up by lawyers. In 1534, not 14 years after Skelton

a word created some confusion, as it was not woman-hating that the president was possibly engaged in, though contempt for a young woman's virtue could be a form of misogyny.

In the former intern Lewinsky's taped telephone conversations with her friend Linda Tripp, the word *shinucko* was reportedly used as a kind of sobriquet for what was assumed to be the young woman's highly placed inamorata.

In a previous column, we explored the penile and ornamental origins of the German-Yiddish *schmuck*, which has lost its taboo and is now a slang synonym for *jerk*, *nerd*, *dork* and *creep*.

"The big creep" was another taped reference by Lewinsky that caused much wincing and not a few hoo-ha. Let's cut the snickering and go directly to the etymology: *crepan* was the Old Teutonic source for the intransitive verb defined by the Oxford English Dictionary as "to move with the body prone and close to the ground, as a short-legged reptile, an insect, a quadruped moving stealthily."

Things that crawl have been reviled since the temptation of Eve in the Bible. That quality of crawling stealthily is the basis of the slang noun *creep*. "What a stupid creep!" is a 1926 citation from a J.M. March novel, "Wild Party," in the Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang. *Creep* was cited a year later as meaning "worthless person" in the lingo used in Sing Sing prison in New York, and is slithering along strongly in today's slang.

Remember the word with a shudder. As a Nixon speechwriter, I suggested the name of the group to organize the 1972 re-election campaign: "The Committee to Re-Elect the President." Senator Bob Dole cheerfully gave it the semi-acronymy CREEP, which, after the Watergate break-in, gave that innocent name a connotation of stealth that lives with us today.

New York Times Service

## BOOKS

**I MAY BE SOME TIME: Ice and the English Imagination**

By Francis Spufford. 372 pages. \$26.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by Dennis Drabell

**M**UCH have I traveled in the realms of cold, and many books on polar journeys have I read — but never anything quite like this one. In "I May Be Some Time," the British literary journalist Francis Spufford zips through the facts and feats of polar exploration and lingers on the meaning of it all. In lesser hands, such an endeavor might easily have produced gas and more gas. But Spufford has such an engaging mind, along with a sharp eye for pole-bent eccentricities, that his book is shot through with crystalline brilliance.

His aim is to explain why, from roughly 1775 to 1913, the extreme north and south and especially the poles mattered so much to English explorers and the public who avidly followed their progress. Needless to say, there are no simple answers; and, like the heroes themselves, Spufford seems to revel more in trekking than in arriving at an end point. It's a journey that takes him from Cockney rhyming slang to the properties of Vitamin C to the daffy theories of an American cosmologist to the string-pulling prowess of that world-class armchair explorer Sir Clements Markham (who masterminded Robert Falcon Scott's ill-fated attempt to be first at the South Pole).

En route, Spufford dwells on works of fiction: Poe's "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket," Melville's "Moby-Dick," and especially Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein," which he shrewdly links to its author's life with Percy, her Roman candle of a husband. Whereas most imaginative writers about

the far north tended to play off dashing male exploits in the field against the majestic time-biding of the wives at home, Mary Shelley, Spufford writes, "did something rarer. She damned the North Pole by anatomizing the attractions of emptiness to a particular male sensibility. Romantic, self-driven, and ever willing to exceed the limits of the human body. Perhaps this happened because she was quietly dissenting, in 'Frankenstein,' from a state of mind that was domestically all too familiar to her, in the person of her husband, whose idealism also brooked no thought of consequences."

On a less exalted plane sit the notions of the barmy John Cleves Symmes, who in the 1820s and '30s traveled the American lecture circuits, propounding quackery about holes at the poles and a hollow earth. Mary laughed at him, but he attracted his share of followers, who attributed his spotty reception to official conspiracy.

Despite these American literary cameos — and sporadic references to Robert Peary's quest for the North Pole — Spufford's book centers on the British polar passion. One of his finest set pieces is an explanation of Britons' near-universal condemnation of the Norwegian Roald Amundsen as a poacher for daring to compete with Robert Scott in the race for the South Pole that started in 1910.

"Amundsen offended against British views of sportsmanship," Spufford writes; "he also trespassed against the sense that the Antarctic... somehow did not count as abroad, but as a wild annex of England.... Scott sailed to Antarctica down a corridor of Britishness. He went to the end of the earth, without ever quizzing the scenes that St. James's Park gave onto. He only passed into the remotest one. His ships called at Cape Town to refuel and collect supplies, then at Melbourne where Australian scientists

boarded, then at Lyttelton in New Zealand for final arrangements and last good-byes. Nowhere along the route London-Cape Town-Lyttelton-Ross Island did the expeditions touch any port where English was not the master tongue, where the coins were not the same size and shape and denomination in sterling, where the officers were not fed mutton and sherry at dinners given by local notables and the men could not go to the pub."

The ultimate treachery, of course, was that Amundsen got there first. Spufford's riff on Scott's discovery of that frigid fact is masterfully concise: "The mad geometers were right. Jules Verne was right. Poe was right. There is something at the South pole. It is a Norwegian flag."

**W**ORSE, Amundsen survived, and Scott did not. Roland Huntford has demolished Scott's image as a capable explorer in a brilliant recounting of the twin expeditions called "Scott and Amundsen." But the gallant Scott failure — reinforced by all those lofty letters and utterances written and recorded by him and his men before they starved and froze to death 11 miles from their next food cache — has always loomed larger in the popular imagination than the clockwork Amundsen success. Thus, "I May Be Some Time" (these were the last words of a Scott follower who stepped out one day to wander off into merciful suicide) closes with a speculative recreation of Scott's final, mental soliloquy. It's a bravura piece of writing.

"I May Be Some Time" requires a little patience. It shows evidence of its piecemeal origin in magazines. But by page 50 Spufford has hit his stride, and if you have any interest in the ethos of extreme travel, you won't want to be left behind.

Dennis Drabell, a Washington writer, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**M**ANY of us know this rule: Always cover an honor with an honor. A common group of exceptions to this rule arise when dummy leads from a sequence. It is usually wrong to cover until the last sequential card is led. But if the sequence is in the closed hand, it is not visible. But it can often be inferred, as on the diagrammed deal from the North American, Swiss Team Championship in St. Louis in November.

In this case, the reason for not covering was far from obvious. North-South used a traditional sequence to reach four spades, starting with a two-heart response to one spade. Many modern experts treat

the two-heart response as game-forcing, for which the North hand would not qualify. This method runs the risk of missing a heart fit when the responder has only about 10 points.

West led a trump, which was a good start to the defense. South won with the ace in dummy, led the club jack and finessed. West won in the queen and played a second spade, won in the closed hand. Now the moment of truth was reached when the club king was led.

West routinely covered with the ace, and dummy ruffed. South led a diamond to the 10, losing to the king, and was in full control. West returned a club, and South won with the 10. He then drew the two missing trumps, and the heart ace was the third

and last trick for the defense. In the replay, North responded one no-trump, forcing in the modern style, but the final contract was the same. The play to the first three tricks was identical, and again South led the club king. The West player, Michael Einberg of Los Angeles, reasoned that South would not play in this way unless he held the 10, so he ducked.

South discarded a heart from dummy and was able to ruff the club 10, but he was now unable to keep control. He led a heart to the queen, losing to the ace, and was forced to ruff a club lead. He could and did draw the last trump but had only nine tricks. Einberg was sitting with the diamond king and a winning club. Starting diamonds before hearts would

not have helped the declarer. The effect of the refusal to cover was that South had to score his club trick before it was convenient.

NORTH			
♠ A J 5			
♥ K 7 5 2			
♦ Q 9 7 4			
♣ J			
WEST			
♠ 10 8 4 2			
♥ A 9			
♦ K 2			
♣ A Q 8 6 2			
EAST			
♠ 7 8 4 3			
♥ J 8 6 5			
♦ 9 7 6 4			
SOUTH (D)			
♠ A Q 7 3			
♥ Q 10			
♦ A 10 3			
♣ K 10 3			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♠ Pass 2♠ Pass 2NT Pass 3♠ Pass 4♠ Pass

West led the spade two.



## INTERNATIONAL

## As Political and Natural Disasters Pile Up, Kenya Struggles to Repair Economy

By James C. McKinley Jr.  
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — No one has to tell Bernard Muli that the Kenyan economy is in deep trouble. He hawks tours in the center of Nairobi, and these days tourists are as scarce as the endangered species he entices them to see.

"High season, we used to get five or six tourists a day," he said, as he scanned the busy street for foreigners and found none. "Now you might get one. Some guys go two or three weeks without getting anything."

A month after President Daniel arap Moi won re-election to a fifth term, his government is facing the monumental task of putting back together an economy shattered by torrential rains, political upheaval, ethnic violence, a steep drop in tourism and the suspension of foreign aid.

Diplomats have taken the opportunity in recent weeks to push Mr. Moi and his allies once again to take a stronger stand against official corruption, suggesting that a resumption of foreign aid and low-interest loans to Kenya might hinge on such actions.

"Kenya's between a rock and a hard place economically," a diplomat said, speaking on the condition of anonymity. "They really need this money. That's the only leverage we have."

Some diplomats have also used their leverage to urge the government to do more to stop ethnic clashes in the Rift Valley, which have taken at least 100 lives in the last three weeks. Coming after months of political tension and demonstrations, the violence has scared away investors and tourists, business leaders said.

Although the Dec. 29 election was generally peaceful, since then, Mr. Moi's supporters from his Kikuyu ethnic group have clashed repeatedly in the Rift Valley with Kikuyu people, who by and large supported their kinsman, Mwai Kibaki, the runner-up. Police and local authorities have been slow to respond to attacks on Kikuyu families, diplomats said.

The United States has been at the forefront in pressuring Mr. Moi to put an end to the violence. Earlier this month, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, President Bill Clinton's special envoy for democracy, visited the region where the killing has been taking place, talked to victims and then met

with Mr. Moi on Feb. 9. In the meeting, Mr. Jackson said, he told Mr. Moi that regardless of how the violence began, the United States was expecting some "hands-on" leadership from Mr. Moi in bringing the clashes under control. He also urged opposition leaders, who have accused Mr. Moi of orchestrating the attacks, to "cool down provocative rhetoric."

Mr. Jackson said that Kenya's economic recovery was being crippled by the violence, and he suggested that aid from the United States and U.S. support for loans might be jeopardized.

"There is a debate about who started it," Mr. Jackson said. "There can be no debate about whose responsibility it is to end it. The government must do it."

Mr. Jackson's visit came as Kenyan officials met with a delegation from the International Monetary Fund for the first time since the Washington-based lending institution suspended a \$205 million low-interest loan to Kenya last July, citing rampant corruption among top officials.

Issues in the talks included several promises Kenya made last August to persuade the fund to restore the loans, including a commitment to

crack down on official graft and improve efficiency among civil servants. The fund's decision on resuming aid is seen as critical to Kenya's economic future. It is usually a guidepost for other donor countries, which together provide about \$500 million in aid annually.

A series of disasters have beset Kenya's economy in the last six months. Heavy rains and floods wiped out roads and bridges, twice cutting the main highway to the port of Mombasa in the last month.

The rains have destroyed crops as well, crippling production of coffee, tea, corn, wheat, beans, rice and sugar. The drop-off has hurt exports and caused local prices to soar.

The deluges have also caused epidemics of malaria and cholera, overburdening a creaking health care system at a time when nurses were on strike.

The political and ethnic turbulence before the December election also hurt this nation of game parks and beach resorts, where tourism is the largest earner of foreign exchange. Kenya's balance of payments was hit hard by a \$280 million decline in tourism receipts because of ethnic

clashes on the Indian Ocean coast in the second half of 1997.

In January, when more clashes over land and political allegiances erupted between Kikuyu and Kalenjin ethnic groups in the Rift Valley, tourists and foreign investors continued to keep their distance. "Foreign investors are not very comfortable with the political situation right now," said Lincoln Ndiga, a Nairobi stockbroker. "They are the big players. If they shy away, so do the local investors."

The new foreign minister, Bonaya Adhi Godana, said: "We definitely need an important infusion of foreign aid. Obviously, we would be glad to have had it not only restored but increased."

These problems would have been tough for any government to handle, but there is ample evidence that Kenya's has not been particularly well managed in recent years, diplomats and foreign economists say.

The country's infrastructure has visibly crumbled in the last five years, despite millions of dollars in loans from the World Bank for improving roads.

## Zimbabwe Land Reform On Hold, but Not Over

By Lynne Duke  
Washington Post Service

CENTRAL MASHONALAND, Zimbabwe — Ian Hammond's family has farmed the foothills of the Umvukwe range since his grandfather moved there in 1939, when this country was the British colony of Rhodesia. Because colonial policies put most blacks in communal reserves to free the best land for whites, Mr. Hammond's farm today covers 1,780 hectares, employs more than 200 workers, educates 480 children at the farm school and produces millions of dollars' worth of tobacco.

Farther south, where the soil isn't so rich, Enock Nyakudya farms on the state-owned Chiweshe communal area

on land that was passed down through his family, too. In colonial days, a Chiweshe chief allotted land to Mr. Nyakudya's father, who parceled it out among his offspring "until the pieces of land came to be very small," he said. Mr. Nyakudya received 4.5 hectares, where his corn and paprika earn a few thousand dollars a year. Soon, he will divide the land for his two sons.

This stark imbalance between Zimbabwe's landed white minority and its landless black majority is at the heart of an explosive debate over a government plan to seize many of the nation's most productive commercial farms, such as Mr. Hammond's, and put them in the hands of small farmers like Mr. Nyakudya.

Efforts at land redistribution are common in countries emerging from inequitable economic systems, and a domestic and international consensus has existed since the end of white-minority rule in 1980 that the land system would have to be reformed. But after 17 years of slow redistribution through a willing-seller system, President Robert Mugabe, facing a broad political and economic crisis, suddenly sprang into action last November.

He pledged that his government would seize 1,472 commercial farms, with an estimated total area of at least 4 million hectares, the vast majority of which are owned by whites. He said the government would pay compensation for what is on the land — curing barns, equipment, irrigation systems and the like — but not for the land itself.

Whites make up 2 percent of Zimbabwe's population but own 70 percent of the nation's best land. That fact has been a thorn in the side of Mr. Mugabe's government since independence and has made the white community an enclave of wealth and thus a vulnerable target for hostile government rhetoric. Now the rhetoric seems more real, and white farmers are concerned.

"The problem is: Is there any light at the end of the tunnel?" asked Mr. Hammond, 34, a fourth-generation Zimbabwean whose family farm lies about 150 kilometers (90 miles) north of Harare, the capital. "You just wonder: What are we carrying on for?"

But some analysts say Mr. Mugabe's wholesale and seizure and resettlement plan is not likely to succeed. Zimbabwe doesn't have the resources to pay even the limited compensation being offered, and the international lenders and donors on which the economy is increasingly dependent have dictated terms that probably will produce a far more modest and manageable reform process.

"It's not something that you just do," said Sam Moyo, a land reform expert at the Southern Africa Regional Institute for Policy Studies. "It's politically hard. It's difficult to implement. And yes, at this stage, the government's tactics failed."

Following a dive in investor confidence and turmoil on the stock market, the land-seizure rhetoric has moderated in recent weeks. Mr. Mugabe's government says it will work with the commercial farmers and international lenders.

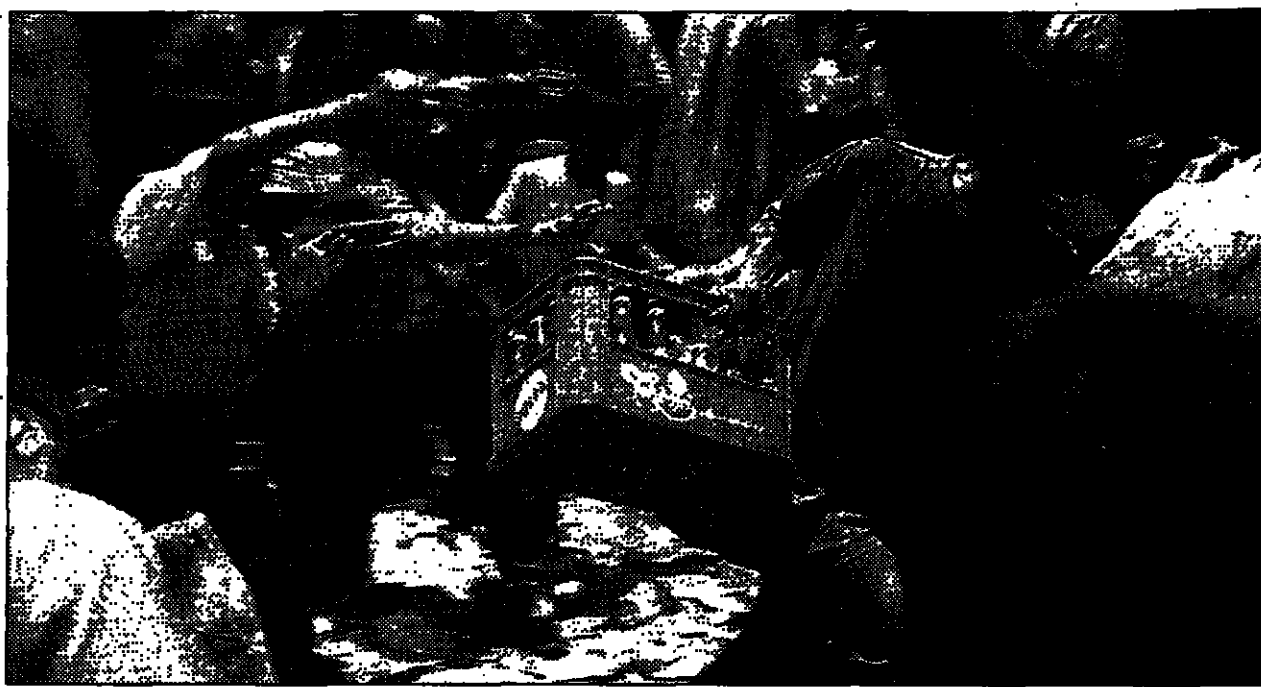
The International Monetary Fund said last month that it had received government assurances that "public announcement of this program, and its pace of implementation, will be in accordance with the fiscal framework agreed with the IMF mission and the program will safeguard agricultural productivity and the welfare of farm workers."

Agriculture, with tobacco the main cash crop, accounts for 44 percent of foreign-exchange earnings, 18 percent of the gross domestic product and 31 percent of employment in this nation of 12 million people.

But Mr. Mugabe's announcement seemed to suggest that political promises of the liberation era, when land reform was the center of the campaign for black-majority rule and independence, is more important than the economy, said David Hasluck, director of the Commercial Farmers Union.

Also, there is suspicion about Mr. Mugabe's plan because the slow land reform that has taken place since his cronies. Mr. Hasluck, for instance, said that the 4,500 commercial farmers who are members of his organization include 15 cabinet ministers. None of their farms is on the seizure list, he said.

In addition, 17 percent of the large commercial farms set for seizure are at least partly black owned, according to Mr. Moyo. The list is also reported to include farms owned by multinational corporations, such as Anglo American Corp., a South African conglomerate.



Looters struggling over a crate of bottled tea stolen from a Chinese-owned shop in Ciasem, Indonesia.

## RIOTS: Indonesia Death Toll Reaches 5 Amid Anti-Chinese Tumult

Continued from Page 1

has warned that it will deal harshly with protesters.

Mr. Suharto, Asia's longest-serving leader, has been facing mounting calls to step down as Indonesians increasingly feel the pain of an economic crisis that gripped the country seven months ago. Inflation has soared and the value of the currency, the rupiah, has plunged by 70 percent.

"The most terrible thing to me was they wrote something like, 'Jesus is a dog,'" said an elderly Chinese man in Panaman, breaking into sobs. "What's the relationship between the Chinese and Jesus?" he asked. "That is my religion and if it is my God why should they insult me? There is no connection between Jesus and prices."

The man, who asked that neither his identity nor his business be identified, is in hiding with nine family members in Panaman. He said his business was damaged because he had paid soldiers to guard his property. Despite the extra security, he has spent two days indoors, smoking cigarettes and worrying about his future. He said he plans to move some valuables to another location but will only do so under the cover of night.

In the Chinese man's shop, a pot of tea sells for 1,000 rupiah — about 12 cents.

Some members of the Muslim community have tried to appease the increasingly angry local population and have called for calm. Leaders of the

nation's largest Muslim organization, the Nahdlatul Ulama, have toured the countryside urging Indonesians to eat alternative meals if they cannot afford rice, rather than rioting.

On Sunday, the leader of another Muslim organization, Amien Rais, called on Indonesians to avoid using the Chinese as a scapegoat for their economic woes and said it was better to turn their anger against the government.

Political and economic turmoil in the mid-1960s sparked attacks on ethnic Chinese and communists that left hundreds of thousands of people dead. It is not the violence that bothers the Chinese man in Panaman so much. It is that he does not understand it. His family has lived in Indonesia for 60 years.

## INDONESIA: Suharto Weighs Risks of Clashing With the IMF

Continued from Page 1

East Asia. Despite increasing social unrest and calls from some opponents for his resignation, Mr. Suharto is almost certain to win a seventh five-year term as president in indirect elections next month.

But he is then likely to face a further surge of public anger as cuts in sensitive food and fuel subsidies, mandated by the IMF as part of its austerity and reform program in exchange for the emergency loans, kick in.

The fall in the value of the rupiah has left most Indonesian companies technically bankrupt, with private foreign debt estimated at more than \$73 billion. Analysts said that because the IMF had failed to revive the rupiah, Mr. Suharto appeared set on adopting the currency-board plan to stabilize the currency at a level of between 3,000 and

6,000 to the U.S. dollar to try to limit inflation and prevent a collapse of the country's industry and banking systems.

He said last week that many companies would fail in the current economic conditions and that this would be followed by massive layoffs.

Some critics say that vested interests in Indonesia, including the family and friends of the president, see a pegged rupiah as a way of protecting their business assets. "It's hugely popular with the crowd in charge right now because they have a hope they can hold onto their goodies," Marshall Mays, chief strategist in the Hong Kong office of Nikko Securities, was quoted by Reuters as saying.

"Whereas if they have to give up monopolies, do the right thing and restructure the system, they would suffer."

## INDIA: Bombing Spree Disrupts Election Campaign in South

Continued from Page 1

(I) Party, that oppose the nationalists' doctrine of Hindu supremacy.

The Coimbatore attacks set off a bitter debate, with the Hindu nationalists describing them as part of a plot by Muslims to eliminate the Bharatiya Janata Party's leadership, and Congress Party officials suggesting that the attacks might have been planned by the Bharatiya Janata Party in a bid to attract wave of Hindu support for the party across southern India, where it has been traditionally weak.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Bharatiya Janata Party's candidate for prime minister, issued a statement in New Delhi saying that the bombs, planted in parked vehicles that were left outside a hospital, government offices, a bank and a shopping mall, among other places, were

intended to "eliminate" Mr. Advani, the party's president. Mr. Vajpayee added: "Tamil Nadu has become a sanctuary for Islamic activities. The Coimbatore blasts provided clear evidence of this diabolical plot to eliminate the BJP's top leadership."

But Sitaran Kesri, the Congress Party president, said the bombs could have been organized by a hard-line Hindu nationalist group, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, that is believed by many Indians to control Mr. Advani's party.

This group has a nationwide network of supporters, many of them in associated organizations that have members in senior positions in the police and government. "This could be the job of the RSS," Mr. Kesri said. "They do this to create a fear complex."

And Chinese military analysts say it is only natural that they would want China to have more of a say than the United States about events in the Asia-Pacific region.

Some Pentagon officials contend that the United States needs to open its arms wider to China's military to dispel their misperceptions. But others have advised a more cautious approach to what they regard as a potential rival.

The report on Chinese misunderstandings said that the problem has worsened despite unprecedented contact between the two military forces. Not a month goes by without a group of Chinese officers coming to the United States or their counterparts going to China. But several of the most wor-

## Gay Italians Feel Stalked by 'Societal Killer'

By Vera Haller  
Washington Post Service

ROME — When Alfredo Orlando walked onto St. Peter's Square one morning, poured gasoline over himself and set himself on fire, Italian gay rights activists called it an act of desperation that underscored the intolerance and stress homosexuals feel in Italy's macho society.

The police said they found a suicide note in which Mr. Orlando wrote, "I am taking my life because my family and society have rejected me because I am homosexual."

The self-immolation last month came a day after another incident that shook the gay community. A Rome man who had served in the Vatican's elite protocol corps was found dead at home, killed by a blow to the head. He was added to a roster of older, well-to-do gay men slain in a similar manner in the Italian capital — 20 in the past seven years.

Activists say that while the number of such killings in Rome is alarming, it reflects what is happening all over Italy. The slayings are not the work of one killer but rather what Franco Grillini, executive director of the national gay rights group Arcigay, calls "a societal serial killer."

"Italy is still a very macho society where homosexuality is not widely accepted," Mr. Grillini said. Intolerance leads to violence, whether self-inflicted or otherwise, he said.

A woman cleaning the fountains in deserted St. Peter's Square at the Vatican early Jan. 13 witnessed the self-immolation and notified two police officers, who ran to the rescue. Mr. Orlando, 39, a writer from Palermo, Sicily, was taken to a hospital with burns over 90 percent of his body. He died 10 days later.

"His family never came to see him," said Federico D'Agostino of the Mario Mieli Cultural Center, a nonprofit group in Rome that offers services to HIV and AIDS sufferers and is active in gay rights issues. He said members of his group stood vigil at the hospital.

Mr. Grillini said he believed Mr. Orlando had chosen St. Peter's Square for his suicide to draw attention to the Roman Catholic Church, which gay activists blame for much of the intolerance of homosexuality in Italy.

The Vatican maintains that sex is morally acceptable only within heterosexual marriage and that homosexual activity is morally wrong. However, it teaches that abstinent homosexuals should be treated with compassion.

Activists say that what they perceive as society's scorn for homosexuals has forced many people to keep their sexuality a secret, which in turn has created a dangerous environment.

In the cases of the gay killings in Rome, Mr. Grillini said the police believe most of the victims were killed by male prostitutes they had brought to their homes, not wanting to risk being seen at hotels.

Mr. D'Agostino said male prostitutes working in Rome are often immigrants from such East European countries as Romania and Albania and are not necessarily homosexual. In the most recent case — that of Enrico Simi Luzi, 66 — the police quickly arrested and charged a 35-year-old Romanian.

Among the other 20 men killed in similar circumstances were an actor, a journalist, a banker, a television director, a priest, a businessman, a theater critic and a fortune teller. The police have made arrests in half the cases.

Tajana Palermi, Mr. D'Agostino's colleague at the Mieli center, said the group had tried to reach out to the underground gay community to discuss safety issues, but fear of acknowledging their homosexuality kept people away.

## Games Evolve

Computer and Media Games

By Richard A. Crutcher

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## BRIEFLY

## Weekend Toll Put At 32 in Algeria

ALGIERS — Islamic militants trying to overthrow Algeria's secular government killed 32 persons in three attacks during the weekend, the state security service said Sunday.

Eleven civilians were killed Saturday in the village of Chegga near M'sila, 250 kilometers (160 miles) southeast of Algiers, the service reported.

At Tamesna in Saida, southwest of the capital, a "terrorist group" killed 17 and wounded five Saturday, according to the security service.

The dead included several members of a volunteer self-defense group that had been provided weapons by the authorities, the statement said. It added that three of the assailants were killed as security services launched a search operation.

In the region of Berronaghia, 100 kilometers south of the capital, four travelers were killed at a checkpoint set up by the militants, also on Saturday, the statement said. (AFP)

## Spy Jailed in U.S. Complains to Israel

JERUSALEM — An American convicted of spying for Israel, Jonathan Pollard, says Israel has not done enough to secure his release from prison.

"I have earnestly hoped and prayed that the Israeli government would act for my immediate release," Mr. Pollard complained in a letter to the Israeli labor minister, Eliyahu Yishai. "But it has not happened." The letter was made public Sunday.

Mr. Pollard was sentenced to life in prison in 1987 for giving Israel secret information he had gathered while working as a U.S. Navy intelligence analyst. He was arrested in 1985. (AP)

## Cuba Releases 33 Toward Goal of 300

HAVANA — More than 30 Cuban political prisoners have been released since the government announced last week that it would pardon about 300 inmates following the visit here by Pope John Paul II, according to a leading dissident.

Elizardo Sanchez, who heads a group that monitors political prisoners, said his organization had confirmation that 33 persons had been freed.

The Vatican and the Cuban Foreign Ministry announced the pardons Thursday, and the Cuban government said Friday that the total number of people released would be around 300. It was not clear how many of this total would be political prisoners.

Mr. Sanchez, whose organization is called the Cuban Commission for Human Rights and National Reconciliation, compiled a list of the political prisoners released so far. It showed that many of those freed had been serving sentences of more than five years for such offenses as "rebellion" and "enemy propaganda." (Reuters)

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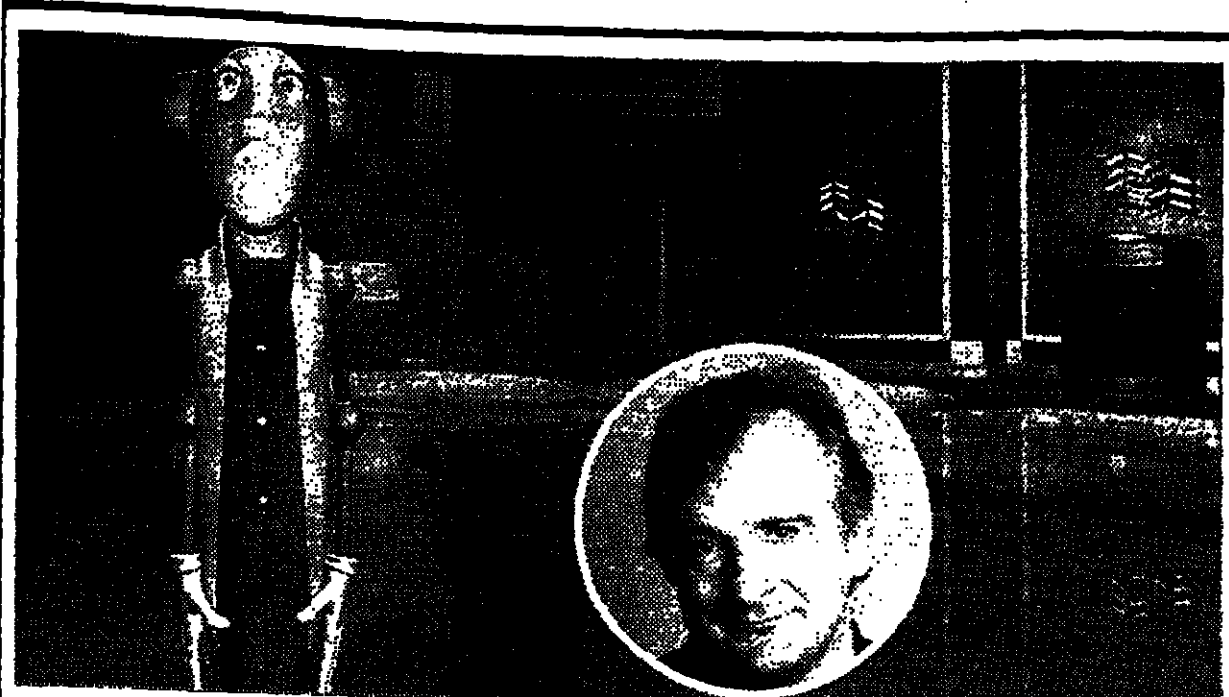
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A "doorbot" welcoming a player to an embarkation lobby in "Starship Titanic," a game by Douglas Adams.

## Games Evolve From Shoot-'Em-Ups

### Computer and Media Giants Zap Away Over the \$17 Billion Industry

By Richard Covington  
International Herald Tribune

ROME — When Matthew Castellaneta presented his proposed computer game tie-in to the film "Titanic," the veteran game developer struck his own iceberg. "It's interesting," an unidentified Twentieth-Century Fox Film Corp. executive said of the exploration-based game. "But what do you shoot?"

Thus one of the highest-grossing films in history was released without a high-profile computer game to reap in additional revenue.

Computer games, once almost the exclusive province of pre-teen boys, have evolved into a \$17 billion industry that outstrips Hollywood's film revenue, according to Datamonitor, a British research firm.

News Corp., British Telecom, Microsoft, America On-line Inc. and the game-console manufacturers Sony Corp., Nintendo Co. and Sega Entertainment Inc. are all jockeying for position in this exploding and increasingly competitive market.

Although laser rays remain the weapon of choice, a new generation of sophisticated games aimed at adults is focusing on what you think as much as what you shoot.

"Games are gaining in status to where they are almost on a par with films," said Peter Molyneux, head of Lionhead Studios of Britain and creator of the games "Dungeon Keeper" and "Powermonger."

"Now we have to create games for people who never dreamed of playing a computer game," he said.

In "The Insider," by the French games designer in Visio SA, the character learns from his mistakes and then can warn the player of risky moves. Developed with a team of cognitive scientists from the Institute for Applied Mathematics in Grenoble, the compact-disk game relies on artificial intelligence to enable the player to teach the James Bond-like character such things as how to differentiate between authentic paintings and fakes and to gradually build up a personality that seemingly acts of its own volition.

Among dozens of games unveiled last week at Milia, an international multimedia market here, Douglas Adams launched "Starship Titanic," no relation to the Fox film. Like the science-fiction author's immensely successful book, "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy," the trio of CD-ROMs comprising "Starship Titanic" relies on madcap wit as players confront dysfunctional, smart-aleck robots and trade insults with a wildly erratic desk clerk in a ship gone berserk.

"The inspiration for the game arose from a series of unpleasant encounters with airline ticketing persons and is based on the premise that everyone wants a free upgrade in life," Mr. Adams said. Previews of the game, created by Mr. Adams's Digital Village studios in London and to be released in April by Simon & Schuster Interactive, are on the World Wide Web at [www.starshiptitanic.com](http://www.starshiptitanic.com).

Like the film industry, the games industry makes profits on only a handful of titles. According to Jupiter Communications LLC, a New York-based research firm specializing in multi-media, the top 20 titles account for 70 percent of the market.

It is not uncommon for developers to spend \$5 million and two years devising a game that still flops, Mr. Molyneux said.

With more than 600,000 users, Microsoft's Internet Gaming Zone is currently the largest on-line game service, according to a recent Jupiter survey.

For "Air Warriors," the most popular game by Kesmai Corp., a U.S. subsidiary of News Corp., players typically spend 50 to 90 minutes a session competing with thousands of plugged-in opponents. "The game gets people on-line initially, and the community keeps them there," said John Taylor, president of Kesmai.

On-line games providers rely on a mix of subscription fees and advertising to pay for the service.

"Paying by the hour is not going to work until the price drops below \$1.50 an hour," Mr. DeRose said.

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## East Asia Chafes Under Bailouts

### Seoul Clears Layoff Bill, IMF Threatens Jakarta Over Currency Board

By Paul Blinstein  
Washington Post Service

SEoul — Parliament passed a bill Sunday allowing companies in economic distress to make large-scale job cuts, but with markets rattled by fears of a new currency crisis, the police reported another suicide by a dismissed worker.

Meanwhile, about 2,000 metal-union workers demonstrated in Seoul and chanted "No layoffs!" in voicing their anger at the passage of the laws.

The police said Lee Sang Jin, who lost his job at a refrigerator-parts factory in December, hanged himself in the western port city of Incheon. It was the second labor-related suicide in three days. A Daewoo Heavy Industries Co. worker burned himself to death Friday after the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions bowed to public criticism and called off a planned strike against layoffs.

In a session late Saturday that spilled over into the early hours of Sunday, the National Assembly passed a landmark bill allowing mass dismissals of workers in cases of corporate restructurings such as mergers and acquisitions.

Other bills passed covered bankruptcies and corporate liquidations and authorized hostile takeovers of local firms by foreigners. All were aimed at speeding industrial and financial reform efforts amid the current economic crisis.

The economic bills were hailed as clearing the way for the government to pressure the country's giant family-run conglomerates, known as *chaebol*, to speed their own reform moves. Analysts said the layoff bill would improve market sentiment and gradually attract fresh foreign funds. But they did not rule out the possibility of labor strife erupting in the process of corporate restructuring.

The bill deprived South Koreans of a previous practice of lifetime employment, and the members of the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions, which claims 600,000 members, have warned that they will take "more powerful" action unless conglomerates share the pain of economic restructuring.

Markets were expected to be shaky this week on worries that South Korea may face yet another severe foreign-exchange shortfall in March.

South Korean banks agreed last week to roll over about 30 trillion won (\$18.4 billion) of commercial paper issued by corporations to ease their liquidity and material shortages. But the move failed to stop the Seoul stock market from falling.

The benchmark composite stock index closed 22.08 points lower Saturday at 484.12, with foreigners retreating amid concern that liquidity would worsen in March because of the maturing commercial paper.

"Prospects of tightening of liquidity and the concerns over the stability of the forex market kept sentiment sluggish," a Seoul Securities analyst said.

A successful debt-restructuring accord in New York last month helped South Korea roll over commercial bank loans, bolstering its debt position. But the accord did not cover heavy overseas borrowing by domestic companies, which will see the maturing of short-term foreign loans in late February and early March.

WASHINGTON — The head of the International Monetary Fund has written a private letter to President Suharto of Indonesia threatening to cut off the fund's loan package because of a dispute over economic policy, raising the prospect that the international effort to stem Asia's financial crisis could come unhinged.

President Bill Clinton called Mr. Suharto late Friday to reinforce the IMF position, administration officials said.

The confrontation between the president and his country's would-be rescuers came as Indonesia's crisis worsened across both economic and political lines. The rupiah, which had been climbing, plunged against the dollar, while the country suffered one of the worst outbreaks of violence since the onset of its economic troubles.

The letter from the IMF's managing director, Michel Camdessus, which was dated Wednesday and obtained by The Washington Post, came in response to evidence that Mr. Suharto is planning to change Indonesia's monetary system radically, adopting a Hong Kong-style "currency board" in which the value of the rupiah would be fixed against the dollar and the Indonesian authorities essentially would abandon control over interest rates.

The IMF, backed by the U.S. Treasury and economic officials in other major countries, maintains that Indonesia is at present incapable of credibly sustaining such a fixed exchange rate.

Mr. Camdessus wrote that if Jakarta made the move anytime soon, he would urge the board of the 182-nation organization to suspend its \$43 billion package for Indonesia.

"In the present circumstances," Mr. Camdessus wrote, if "a currency board proposal were adopted, we would not be able to recommend to the IMF board the continuation of the present program because of the risks to the Indonesian economy."

"This would be a very unfortunate development, as it would shrink even further the reserve basis for the currency board and further undermine its very slim chances of success," he said.

Mr. Camdessus said the fund might favor a currency board for Indonesia once the necessary conditions are met.

The currency issue threatens to plunge Indonesia — and possibly its neighbors as well — into a renewed bout of financial turmoil, analysts said.

The stock markets and currencies of Indonesia and several other ailing Asian countries, including South Korea, Thailand, and Malaysia, have recovered some of their losses in recent weeks. The growing sense of stability raised hope in financial and official circles that the worst of the region's financial problems might have passed after the commitment of more than \$100 billion in loans from the IMF, World Bank and wealthy nations to the region.

See IMF Page 13

## Setback for Bank Mergers in Malaysia

### Firms Back Out of Planned Deal as Government Ratchets Up Pressure

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's push for bank mergers has suffered a setback following an announcement by two large financial groups that they attempt to join forces had failed, but analysts said there was still hope the drive could succeed.

Analysts said the failure of the proposed merger between Commerce Asset Holdings Bhd. and Rashid Hussain Bhd. would not discourage others from seeking partners before the March 31 deadline for mergers of financial institutions.

"It's a bit of a setback, but it should not affect ongoing talks or discourage other banks from starting negotiations," said Phua Lee Kerk of Jupiter Securities.

But Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad has told banks to merge or risk being taken over by foreigners, the New Sunday Times reported Sunday.

He said banks that face a deadlock in their merger negotiations should seek arbitration.

Mr. Mahathir said that because of the ringgit's depreciation, foreigners now hold an advantage because they could buy shares of local banks at a cheaper price.

"Today, the shares of banks have fallen and people can buy," the paper quoted Mr. Mahathir as saying. Some banks, he added, were "effectively foreign-owned." Mr. Mahathir did not elaborate.

Commerce Asset said late Friday that the talks had failed, one week after the two companies announced they were in talks to merge their banking arms — RHB Bank Bhd. and Bank of Commerce (M) Bhd.

Commerce Asset said the merger plans were dropped because they were not meeting "the primary objectives of maximizing value for Commerce Asset shareholders" and ensuring the success of the planned merged bank.

But Rashid Hussain disagreed, saying Saturday that Commerce Asset had backed out of the merger plan after agreeing on the outlines of the deal.

"We have negotiated a deal with Commerce Asset that takes into consideration the agreed parameters and which will result in enhanced shareholder value," it said, adding that the merger would have created Malaysia's second largest bank with 62 billion ringgit (\$15.88 billion) in assets.

Analysts said disagreements over price and control might have been key issues in the breakdown of talks.

"The key issues in merger talks are valuation and management. It's a difficult task," said an analyst with a foreign brokerage.

The government, worried that an economic slowdown and international competition would prompt a banking crisis, has told banks and financial companies to come up with merger plans by the end of March.

But the pace has been slow, and besides the Rashid-Commerce talks, only one other banking merger plan has been announced.

(Reuters AP)

■ IMF Sees Bank Role in Crisis

Asian and international banks probably played a leading role in stoking the currency crisis that has plagued Southeast Asia for the past seven months, according to a study by the International Monetary Fund, Bloomberg News reported from Denpasar, Indonesia.

Hedge funds — which exploit inconsistencies in financial markets, such as a currency seen as overvalued — were previously thought to be behind the decline of several Asian currencies in the second half of 1997.

The "facts point to the likelihood that other institutional investors, and not merely hedge funds, were major participants in the 1997 crisis," said Zaman Abdul Ghani, the IMF's executive director for Southeast Asia, at a meeting of Southeast Asian central bankers.

As Asian currencies tumbled last year, hedge funds became the focus of intense criticism from Asian leaders. Mr. Mahathir singled out the financier George Soros as a culprit behind the Malaysian ringgit's 35 percent decline last year against the U.S. dollar.

The IMF says the results of a study on the role of hedge funds in the Asian crisis suggests that institutional investors, including investment banks and domestic banks, may have acted as market leaders.

## Showdown Over Global Investment Parity Pact

### France and U.S. Face Off as Deadline Looms for 'Constitution of a Single Global Economy'

Reuters

PARIS — France and the United States are squaring up for a trade clash this week as three-year negotiations on a new global investment pact enter their final round at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

The accord aims for a more level playing field in global business by assuring equal treatment for domestic and foreign investors in any signatory country.

But, as the talks near their April deadline, France has pledged to stay on the sidelines if the accord does not exclude such cultural products as books, films and television program from worldwide competition.

"There will not be any deal if the 'cultural exception' principle is put into doubt," Prime Minister Lionel Jospin said over the weekend.

Washington has also threatened not to sign the agreement because, as Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky put it, "this agreement at this stage is simply not good enough."

Envoys from the 29 members of the grouping of wealthy nations, along with five nonmembers, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Hong Kong and the Slovak Republic, will meet in Paris on Monday and Tuesday to try to overcome these and other hurdles and pave the way for agreement at an annual organization ministerial meeting April 27-28.

The hurdles are high. France led the battle for the "cultural exception" in the 1986-1993 Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Canada and Australia, both worried that their local film industries could be steamrollered

by Hollywood, have also spoken out in favor of a "cultural exception."

Ottawa has gone even further, saying it will sign no pact that does not leave Canada final authority on any rules concerning its health, welfare, educational and aboriginal policies.

The negotiators also face tough talks over national environmental protection laws. Ecology groups say an accord would undermine such laws by allowing foreign companies to sue governments if they felt discriminated against.

France also threatens to reject any accord if it allows extraterritorial legislation, such as the U.S. Helms-Burton Act, which seeks to block non-U.S. companies from investing in Cuba.

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## Getting Banks to Lend More Carefully

### Officials Aim to Prevent Short-Term Debt From Causing Another Crisis

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Why do banks overlend? Why are there no whistle-blowers calling for a lending halt?

What kind of rules can be adopted that encourage the desirable free flow of long-term investment funds across borders but screen out the often destabilizing flights of short-term capital?

These questions are at the top of the international agenda as officials sort through the Asian crisis to find a way to end the frequency of such international upsets.

Answers are being sought by expert committees within the Group of Seven, which really consists of eight leading industrial countries: Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States.

Likewise, at the Bank for International Settlements — home to the world's leading central bankers — the Euro-currency Standing Committee, made up of the Group of Ten which is really 11 nations, is also looking for solutions.

The G-10 does not include Russia, but it encompasses the rest of the G-7 plus Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

Now, still another forum looking into the issues of crisis prevention and management will emerge this week — the Group of 22. This group includes the eight countries from the Group of Seven plus Australia, Brazil, China, Hong Kong, India, South Korea, Mexico, Poland, Singapore and South Africa.

Also on the list are four countries — Argentina, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand — who, unlike the others, are not members of the BIS.

Like the G-7 committees, the new group will have not only central bankers but also politicians — Treasury and Finance Ministry officials who control the public purse.

The deputies of these officials will hold their first meeting in Washington on Tuesday.

The task of these officials will be to lay the groundwork for a ministerial meeting. The desire to hold such a meeting was spelled out by President Bill Clinton in November at the meeting of Asian-Pacific leaders in Vancouver, a U.S. Treasury representative said in Washington.

She added that the president had said the meeting of ministers "from key countries" would explore "the implications of the current financial situation in Asia and the ways to deal with these challenges."

As in the postmortems of earlier crises, there will be a call for better information — more timely, more reliable data on international lending and borrowing.

But, although more complete information is always desirable, "it's unrealistic to hope that is a solution; it will not solve everything," warned Alexandre Lamfalussy, former head of the Bank for International Settlements. He noted that data published by the BIS had fully signaled the worrisome size of the pile of short-term debt that built up in East Asia and said published warnings from the BIS had been ignored.

For Mr. Lamfalussy, the key question is "how to liberalize fully the flow of long-term capital, which is very desirable, without fully liberalizing short-term flows."

Charles Wyplosz at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, another proponent of restraining short-term capital flows, said that the inevitable calls for more data, more reporting and more disclosure were "politically cheap"

## CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per DM	Per ¥	Per S. Afr. rand	Per S. Kor. won	Per Thai baht	Per Hong Kong dollar	Per New Zealand dollar	Per Australian dollar	Per Canadian dollar	Per Mexican peso	Per Argentine peso	Per Chilean peso	Per Colombian peso	Per Costa Rican colón	Per Cuban peso	Per Dominican peso	Per Ecuadorian sucre	Per Guatemalan quetzal	Per Honduran lempira	Per Indian rupee	Per Indonesian rupiah	Per Israeli sheqel	Per Japanese yen	Per Korean won	Per Malaysian ringgit	Per Mexican peso	Per New Zealand dollar	Per Philippine peso	Per Singapore dollar	Per South African rand	Per Swiss franc	Per Taiwan dollar	Per Thai baht	Per Turkish lira	Per U.S. dollar	Per U.K. pound	Per West German mark	Per Japanese yen	Per South Korean won	Per Hong Kong dollar	Per New Zealand dollar	Per Australian dollar	Per Canadian dollar	Per Mexican peso	Per Argentine peso	Per Chilean peso	Per Colombian peso	Per Costa Rican colón	Per Cuban peso	Per Dominican peso	Per Ecuadorian sucre	Per Guatemalan quetzal	Per Honduran lempira	Per Indian rupee	Per Indonesian rupiah	Per 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## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## In Booming Bond Markets, Long-Term Rates in Europe Slip to Record Lows

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Conditions in bond markets continue to boom, with long-term rates in Europe falling to record lows.

The yield on benchmark 10-year German government bonds ended the week at 4.98 percent, breaking the 5 percent barrier and setting analysts alight with questions as to how low is low and where is the bottom likely to be.

"We see a breakdown of all the valuation models for where yields should be," said Jan Loays at J.P. Morgan in London. Noting that those models were based on a period when both fiscal and monetary policies were unreliable and suspect, Mr. Loays said that the current commitment to fiscal control and long-term price stability in all major financial centers was erasing the risk premium that had been built into the old valuation models.

"As we don't know exactly how big the risk premium actually is," he said, "it's difficult to say where the bottom could be. For now, there is nothing to stop the market from reaching 4.75 percent."

He cited two technical factors giving the market strong support. Short-term interest rates in Germany and in major European countries closely linked to it are around 3.5 percent, giving a comfortable margin for "curve-trade" players who finance themselves by borrowing three-month money and pocketing as profit the difference between interest income and interest expense.

In the U.S. market, by contrast, the overnight cost of money at 5.5 percent makes it much less attractive to borrow to invest, since only 30-year paper yields more, and even there, the current gain of only about 34 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, is barely worth the risk.

The second factor supporting markets, Mr. Loays said, is the bullishness of investors who have been buyers all through the rally and are sitting on large profits.

"Investors are not only long," or holding large positions, he said, "they are comfortable."

And although a nominal yield below 5 percent may give investors a shock, the fact remains that "real," or after-inflation, yield is still a hefty 3.6 percent because inflation continues to fall faster than bond yields. In Germany, consumer prices in January rose at a 1.3 percent annual rate, the lowest since unification in 1991.

Yields on U.S. 10-year bonds, at 5.48 percent, remain some distance from the modern low of 5.25 percent set in 1993, but analysts are impressed with how well the market has performed in the face of massive selling by Japanese investors.

The latest data showed that Japanese investors were net sellers of \$14 billion of bonds in December.

According to Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, it is "unlikely" that this selling trend would have been reversed since then, given that the pressures on Japan's financial system have persisted and that the repatriation of funds "traditionally accelerates" in the period approaching the end of Japan's fiscal year March 31.

While the dollar has traditionally been the largest and most liquid sector of the international market, investors were given a taste last week of just what a force the European market will be when the

expected 11 EU nations enter into monetary union next year. This was demonstrated by Italy's tapping the market with a 10-year bond denominated in euros, the planned common currency.

The size of the issue was 4 billion euros (\$4.33 billion, based on the current conversion rate for European Currency Units, which will become euros when monetary union begins), the largest fixed-rate bond ever issued. Moreover, it was marketed as a Eurobond. Until now, it had been assumed that such a jumbo issue would have to be marketed as a global bond, available for sale in the United States.

The Italian government intends to issue 10-year domestic bonds in May that will have identical terms, and the two issues are to be consolidated into one when the lira is replaced by the euro next year. The combined issue, anticipated at some 7 billion euros, will become the Italian benchmark.

Priced to yield 17 basis points over comparably dated French government Ecu bonds, the Italian issue was largely sold to French institutional investors attracted by the gain in yield. At the end of the week, the paper was trading only slightly lower, at a spread of 16.5 basis points.

## Response to Treasury Sale Feeds Bulls

NEW YORK — Some investors are viewing the strong response last week to sales of \$35 billion of new U.S. Treasury securities as evidence that the world's largest bond market is poised for another good year.

Expectations that a declining budget deficit will result in fewer such government debt auctions are adding to bond investors' enthusiasm, as are low inflation and slower growth in Asia.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond ended the week at a yield of 5.84

percent, down from 5.91 percent the week before, as prices rose modestly. "You've got to be real optimistic about the shrinking supply of government debt," said David Jallits, a man-

ager for the Strategic Fixed-Income fund. "I can still see yields falling to 5.50 percent by the end of the first half."

Slower growth in Asia is weakening demand for U.S. exports, further easing pressure on prices. "The declining

inflation news is what is holding the market together," said Scott Grannis, a manager at Western Asset Management in Pasadena, California.

With the U.S. government expected to post a budget surplus in fiscal 1999 — its first in 30 years — the Treasury is likely to borrow less in the years ahead. Tumbling European bond yields also have spurred demand for U.S. debt, which still offers some of the highest yields among major industrial nations. Yields on U.S. 10-year notes surpass their counterparts in most of Europe.

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Feb. 13. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Yield

Austrian Schilling

176 Austria 5% 04/11/07 104.8000 5.4900

175 Austria 5% 01/15/98 99.2500 5.0400

British Pound

96 Amnington zero 12/07/22 19.1250 6.8900

97 Amnington zero 07/10/23 16.6250 6.4700

132 Fannie Mae 6.5% 02/22/01 104.2500 6.4700

171 Amnington FRN 8.0% 01/22/23 98.0000 6.2600

172 Fannie Mae 6.5% 06/07/02 101.2500 6.7000

173 Fannie Mae 6.5% 11/24/04 98.2500 6.6000

180 World Bank 6% 11/24/04 100.0000 6.2500

191 Britain 7% 06/07/02 103.9375 6.7900

201 Diamond Hgds 10% 02/01/05 101.2500 9.8800

208 Aile Valley FRN 7.47% 11/04/99 99.7500 7.2900

213 World Bank 6.1% 03/17/00 98.2500 6.2100

219 World Bank 6% 12/10/99 103.0500 5.5200

236 Northstar Water 6% 02/24/23 99.3750 6.5200

Canadian Dollar

220 Canada 7% 04/01/07 112.2700 6.4000

Danish Krone

14 Denmark 6% 03/15/06 118.2000 6.7700

19 Denmark 7% 11/15/07 112.3500 6.2300

25 Denmark 6% 01/04/07 109.4500 6.5700

36 Denmark 7% 11/02/11 117.1000 6.6500

45 Denmark 8% 05/15/03 114.3000 7.0000

48 Denmark 6% 12/10/99 103.0500 5.5200

55 Denmark 6% 02/01/05 101.2500 9.8800

69 Denmark 7% 12/15/04 110.7900 6.3200

72 Denmark 7% 11/15/98 103.5700 6.6900

76 Denmark 6% 11/15/01 111.3000 6.7100

99 Denmark 6% 11/15/02 110.5100 6.7700

105 Nykredit 7% 10/01/29 100.1000 6.9900

135 Denmark 6% 02/15/99 101.9800 5.8800

160 Denmark Thills zero 02/15/99 101.9800 5.8800

179 Nykredit 7% 10/01/29 100.1000 6.9900

192 Nykredit 6% 10/01/26 98.5000 6.1200

212 Denmark 4% 02/15/00 99.7500 4.8100

Deutsche Mark

1 Germany 5% 01/04/08 101.3859 5.1800

2 Germany 4% 12/17/99 100.7210 4.2200

3 Germany 6% 01/04/07 107.4800 5.5800

5 Germany 6% 03/15/00 105.0900 6.1900

6 Germany 6% 07/04/27 113.4200 5.7300

7 Germany 6% 01/21/02 112.9200 7.0800

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## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer Amount (millions) Mat. Cpn. % Price Price paid week Terms

Floating Rate Notes

Bank of Nova Scotia \$200 2000 1/4 99.954 — Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations \$10,000. (Solomon Brothers.)

Bank of Western Australia \$100 1999 0.05 100.00 — Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)

Spiralab \$300 2004 1/4 99.949 — Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations \$10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)

Storebrand Livsforsikring \$175 perpt 0.70 99.975 — Interest will be 0.70 over 6-month Libor until 2002, when issue is callable at par, 1.45 over until 2005, thereafter 2.45 over. Fees 0.25%. Denominations \$10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)

Hungary DM250 2003 3/4 99.735 — Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 750 million marks. Fees 0.35%. (DG Bank.)

Quebec DM200 2008 0.175 99.73 — Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Bankgesellschaft Berlin.)

Argentina Global Finance \$250 2003 0.05 99.98 — Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Barclays Capital Group.)

Beneficial Bank \$175 2003 0.20 99.972 — Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)

Credit Commercial de France \$200 2001 1/8 99.975 — Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)

Ford Credit Europe \$150 2003 1/4 99.74 — Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations \$10,000. (Barclays Capital.)

Frankfurter Hypothekbank \$1,000 2009 0.70 101.56 — Below TEC-10 index. Reoffered at 99.91. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (CDC Mardach.)

Centralbank \$100 2001 1/8 99.975 — Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)

Fixed-Coupons

Abbey National Treasury Services \$300 2001 5/4 101.075 100.02 Reoffered at 99.91. Noncallable. Fees 1.4%. (ABN-AMRO Home Govt.)

Alpha Shipping \$175 2008 9/4 99.428 — Semiannually. Callable at 104% in 200



## On East Asia, I'm Still Very Optimistic'

International Herald Tribune

Multinational companies and other foreign investors have a major stake in East Asia. In Singapore, on a visit to the region, Gary Tooker, chairman of the U.S.-based telecommunications giant Motorola Corp. and of the Pacific Basin Economic Council, an association representing more than 1,100 companies in 20 countries around the Pacific, discussed the business outlook with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q: How long will it take East Asian countries to recover from the financial turmoil and economic slowdown, including those hit hardest: Indonesia, South Korea and Thailand?

A: A lot will depend on the leaders' ability to move forward in line with reforms recommended by the International Monetary Fund. Obviously the situation in Indonesia is difficult. For all of us, the next year or so will be somewhat tougher than we had hoped. But I am still very optimistic about the intermediate and longer-term outlook for East Asia because the basics for economic growth are still in place, including the propensity of Asian people to save and their industriousness and creativity. There is an excellent work ethic in Asia.

I think it is important to work together in an optimistic way. If everybody gets pessimistic and people start pulling out of Asia because of the short-term problems, then things have

Q & A / Gary Tooker, Motorola Chairman

a tendency to feed on themselves. Forty percent of the world's population lives in Asia, and countries of the region have become outstanding trading partners for many of us.

Q: Some government leaders in Malaysia and Indonesia are blaming their economic problems on currency traders and outside forces rather than weaknesses in government policies and banking systems. Doesn't that send a bad signal to foreign investors?

A: It's inappropriate for me to comment directly on that. The leaders I have talked to understand, and are realistic about, the issues. At the same time, the speed at which money can be transferred from one place to another in today's economy is an issue that we all need to think about and look at.

Q: Do you see promising opportunities in East Asia now for foreign investors in manufacturing and service industries?

A: Motorola is still very confident of the opportunities throughout Asia. We have been investing in Asia for over 30 years. We don't invest anywhere anyone for cheap labor. We are doing research and development work over here as well as product development and manufacturing research. We put in automated equipment and training to

support our people in every country, and we'll continue to do that.

Q: Motorola has manufacturing plants and other operations in China, Malaysia, Hong Kong, the Philippines and South Korea. Are you planning to expand operations in the region in anticipation of economic recovery?

A: In some areas, our investments will increase in 1998 over what they have been in the past couple of years. In other areas, if the market is slower, we may delay a particular expansion program, so we may moderate some of our planned investments. But we will not pull back. We certainly aren't going to change our business development strategy, although we may adjust some of our tactics.

Q: East Asian countries hope to export their way out of trouble. Is there a risk that rising protectionism in the United States will close off that opportunity in their largest market?

A: Businesses and people in other countries have to recognize that the United States cannot be the only importer for the world. Japan needs to open its market more widely to imports. Japan and Europe too have a vested interest in stepping forward to see how we can all help the region in this somewhat critical time by creating a more balanced market for its goods.

## SHORT COVER

### Tokyo to Raise Tariffs

TOKYO (Reuters) — The government will end a system of import-duty breaks on 122 items from South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and New Caledonia in April because of the increasing competitiveness of the products, a Japanese newspaper said Sunday.

The government originally offered the reduced duties on the products to help Japan's neighbors develop their export markets, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported, citing government sources.

Under the new system, the duty on items such as steel products will rise from zero currently to 3 percent, the newspaper said. The government said the countries no longer needed special export support because they were classified as high-income nations by the World Bank, the paper reported.

### 'Secret' Engine Inquiry

BURBANK, California (Bloomberg) — BAT International Inc. said the Securities and Exchange Commission had ordered it to turn over all documents relating to its secret automobile engine after the company's shares rose as much as 40 percent this year.

The company's president, Joseph LaStella, said Saturday that he would go to jail rather than reveal details about the so-called pulse-charge engine, which he says can get gasoline mileage of more than 100 miles to the gallon. The SEC demanded to receive the documents by Wednesday, according to a copy of the

subpoena, which was provided by the company.

Mr. LaStella has said he expects to license the engine technology to automakers for billions of dollars, though automakers have said they are not impressed. Investors have gotten most of their information on the company through Internet postings. Shares of BAT, which is not related to BAT Industries PLC of Britain, trade on the Nasdaq OTC-Bulletin Board, which has no listing requirements. The stock closed at 74 cents a share Friday, up from 8 cents Dec. 31.

• Vietnam News Agency said almost 20 percent of all foreign projects in the country had failed and that licenses had been revoked on 336 projects valued at a total of \$2.8 billion in the past 10 years. Revoked licenses accounted for 17 percent of the total number of investment projects and 8 percent of total pledged foreign capital, the official agency said. A government official said most failures had been caused by an inability of foreign companies to meet commitments, especially financial ones, or a lack of knowledge or understanding between foreign and domestic partners. (Reuters)

• China's exports rose 8.8 percent in January, to \$12.68 billion, but their growth was well below the 20.9 percent rise for all of 1997. Exports to the rest of Asia fell 1.4 percent. Economists said Sunday that the figures showed that Asia's financial crisis was taking a toll on China's competitiveness. (Reuters)

## Beijing Says a Rate Cut Is Likely

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China is likely to reduce interest rates this year to raise the competitiveness of Chinese companies, an official newspaper quoted a senior government economist as saying Sunday.

China's exports face tough competition from Southeast Asian countries whose currencies have fallen in value — making their products and services cheaper — because of the financial crisis battering the region.

Lower interest rates would help struggling state enterprises, the China Business Weekly quoted Xu Lianzhong of the State Information Center as saying. China last cut interest rates in October.

In a related report, the China Business Weekly said China was planning to crack down on black markets for foreign cur-

rency that have sprung up because of a rising demand for U.S. dollars and fears that China's currency also will be devalued despite official pledges that the value of the yuan will not be cut.

The report, quoting officials of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, said "specific measures" would soon be "worked out and implemented" against "speculation rings, counterfeiters and illegal sales of foreign currencies by companies." The Business Weekly said the chief task was to restore local confidence in China's currency, the yuan.

"The crackdown will not be all-embracing," it said, "since black markets are transient by nature and trading mostly occurs between individuals." (AP, Reuters)

## J.P. Morgan Countersues Korean Firms

Bloomberg News

SEOUL — J.P. Morgan & Co. has sued two South Korean financial institutions in New York for \$300 million in a legal dispute over losses on Asian currency derivatives, according to executives of the Korean companies.

Its move came after one of the South Korean concerns, SK Securities Co., sued the U.S. investment bank last week for \$62 million and asked a Seoul court to block a \$160 million payment to the U.S. bank. The dispute may put South Korea and Wall Street on a collision course over another element in Asia's economic and currency crisis: losses on the risky investments known as derivative securities, whose value is based on the value of something else.

Foreign bankers in South Korea said the dispute had raised concern that companies and courts here would not honor derivative currency contracts entered into before Asian currencies tumbled.

J.P. Morgan demands that Housing & Commercial Bank — which guaranteed Morgan's \$50.5 million loan to SK Securities in a "total return currency swap" last year — pay the \$50.5 million. It is also asking SK Securities to pay for the losses incurred in the transaction after the South Korean currency tumbled, according to people familiar with the situation.

Officials of Housing Bank, Korea's most profitable bank, said it was willing to make the loan payment because it had secured enough collateral from SK Securities, though it objected to paying for the loss incurred in the currency-swap transaction, as that contract was between the South Korean brokerage and J.P. Morgan.

J.P. Morgan said the currency-swap transactions were fair and binding, but SK has argued that Morgan "didn't do enough" to avoid the losses.

Some bankers are concerned that the court cases may lead to South Korea backtracking on promises to liberalize its economy and financial markets in exchange for \$60 billion in emergency credit arranged by the International Monetary Fund. A lawyer in Seoul said he is working on a number of similar cases.

## Low-Cost Carrier on Lufthansa Board's Agenda

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The board of Lufthansa AG will consider Tuesday whether to start a low-budget carrier for Germany, a spokeswoman for the airline said Sunday.

At the spokeswoman, Sigrid Sommer, declined to confirm a report in the Spiegel that a decision would be made Tuesday on the plan, under consideration since October.

Lufthansa is trying to decide whether to take 14 planes from its fleet for a new

subsidiary that would offer low-cost flights between relatively less traveled German cities — those other than Frankfurt and Munich — the news magazine said in an advance copy of its Monday edition. With the airline industry becoming deregulated in Europe, Lufthansa, like other airlines, is seeking ways to strengthen its market position in Germany and elsewhere.

Separately, Germany's Parliament has signed a contract to fly members of Parliament domestically with British

Airways PLC's Deutsche BA instead of extending an agreement with Deutsche Lufthansa, the former state-owned airline, the weekly magazine Focus reported.

Juergen Weber, the Lufthansa chief executive, complained about the agreement to Rita Suessmuth, president of the Bundestag, in a three-page letter, the report said. Mr. Weber accused Deutsche BA of slashing prices beyond reasonable limits to harm his airline, the report said. (AP, Bloomberg)

## IMF: Chief Threatens Halt to Indonesia Aid Over Currency Board

Continued from Page 11

But Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous country, is widely viewed by analysts and officials alike as the country most likely to drag the region back into crisis. The rupiah, which had fallen as much as 80 percent from its value last summer, remains severely depressed, making imports hugely expensive — so much so that many manufacturing companies cannot

afford to import the raw materials they need.

### Local Currencies First

Southeast Asian central bank governors decided over the weekend to set up a task force to promote the use of their own currencies for intra-regional trade as a way to reduce dependence on the dollar, news agencies reported from Denpasar, Indonesia.

A committee of Association of South East Asian Na-

tions representatives "will study the feasibility of alternative mechanisms and assess their potential benefits and costs," the bankers said.

The task force is expected to meet in Kuala Lumpur at the end of this month.

The bankers apparently sidestepped the topic of a proposed currency board in Indonesia. But they acknowledged that growth would slow and inflation would accelerate in 1998 as Asian

economies grapple to revive their crippled currencies.

The move by five of the ASEAN economies to promote the use of their own currencies came a day after Finance Minister Richard Hu effectively rejected suggestions that Singapore use its dollar as a peg for trade among ASEAN members.

"We're a small economy," he said in Singapore. "There aren't enough Singapore dollars to go around." (AP, AP)

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Group names are shown in bold face, with individual fund names in each group indented below. Funds that are not part of a group are not indented.

**NAV** is the net asset value, i.e. the portfolio value divided by the number of shares outstanding, as reported by the fund through Tuesday, NAV excludes dividends and capital gains distributions. It shows the variation from the previous Friday.

**Mean** fund footnotes: c = available only through contractual plan; n = no total- and total or nontotal deferred sales load; p = sales loads are used to pay distribution costs; r = redemption fee or contingent sales load may apply; i = footnotes p and r apply.

**Price** fund footnotes: a = net capital gains distribution; b = price of fund shares.











Consolidated prices for all shares  
traded during week ended Friday,  
Feb. 13

Consolidated prices for all shares  
traded during week ended Friday,  
Feb. 13

(Continued)

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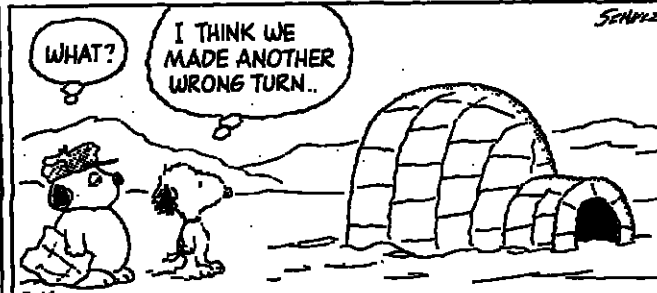
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## PEANUTS



"IF WASHINGTON WAS THE 'FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY'."



A DOOFUS? WHO TAKES HER SANDWICHES APART AND EATS EACH INGREDIENT SEPARATELY?

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THAT?

IT CERTIFIES YOU AS A GRADE "A" NIMROD.

IT DOES NOT!

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A FOOT OF SNOW FELL TODAY.

BUT, IT WAS CONCENTRATED IN A VERY SMALL AREA.

FIGURES.

SPIN DOUGLAS, 2/16

I'VE BEEN TEACHING THE HORSES HOW TO COUNT...

COUNT TO THREE FOR SIR RODNEY

© 1995 PHIL SPECTOR FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



ALEX! PHONE! IT'S YOUR MOM!

THANKS POP...

HI, MOM! BOB CALLED AND SAID I HAD TO COME TO THE MALL! I DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO TELL YOU! BUT HE'D BEEN REWARDED BY BOUNTY HUNTERS!

Panel 1: A waiter in a tuxedo stands by a table with a white tablecloth. A man in a tuxedo and a woman in a dress are seated. The man says, "HOWDY, FOLKS! THE SOUP IS HOT, THE SALAD IS HOT, THE WINE IS FINE, AND THAT'S NO LINE."

Panel 2: The waiter is now seated at the table, looking at a menu. The man says, "THE FISH IS FRESH, THE VEAL'S REAL, I'M GLAD WE HES, ENJOY YOUR MEAL."

Panel 3: The waiter is still seated, looking at the menu. The man says, "A POET WALTER?"

Panel 4: The waiter is still seated, looking at the menu. The man says, "RIGHT, SEE YOU LATER."

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**World Roundup**



Richard Krajicek cruising to victory in the St. Petersburg Open.

**Krajicek Triumphs**

**TENNIS** In a match between two of the hardest servers in tennis, Richard Krajicek regrouped late in the first set and beat Marc Rosset 6-4, 7-6 (7-5) on Sunday to capture the St. Petersburg Open.

Krajicek, the No. 1 seed from the Netherlands, said he was troubled by Rosset's big serves early on.

"Then out of the blue the match changed," he said. "In the first half I thought I had no chance. But in the second half he made lots of mistakes and made it pretty easy."

Rosset, the No. 4 seed from Switzerland, had no explanation for his change in play. "It's strange," he said. "I was leading 4-2 and everything seemed to be O.K. in the game."

In doubles, Nicklas Kulti and Mikael Tillstrom of Sweden downed the South African duo of Marius Barnard and Brent Haygarth 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3). (AP)

• Third-seeded Mary Pierce won the first title of her career in her adopted country of France on Sunday when she beat Dominique Van Roost of Belgium, 6-3, 7-5, in the final of the Paris Indoor Open.

It was a sweet victory for Pierce, who was cheered off the same court two years ago when she crashed in the first round to Petra Begerow of Germany.

The 23-year-old Canadian-born Pierce, who had beaten Van Roost in all three of their previous encounters, struggled in the later stages of the second set when she squandered a 4-1 lead.

But she remained cool and showed no discomfort from the shoulder injury that had nearly prompted her to quit while losing the first set of her quarterfinal against Anke Huber. (APF)

**Graf Finally to Return**

**TENNIS** The seven-time Wimbledon champion Steffi Graf, who has bailed out four times from her long-awaited comeback from knee surgery, said she would try again this week in Hannover, Germany.

Graf, 28, sidelined since surgery in June on her left knee, was seeded No. 2 in the Faber Grand Prix, which begins Monday. Jana Novotna was seeded first.

Graf has a bye in the first round and probably will not play until Tuesday or Wednesday. She will face either Barbara Paulus of Austria or the wild card Andrea Glass of Germany in the second round.

The German, winner of 21 Grand Slam titles, gave the green light for her return Sunday following a training session at center court in Hannover's Eilenriede Hall. (AP)

**Rainout in Johannesburg**

**GOLF** Tony Johnstone of Zimbabwe saw his lead narrowed to three shots over world No. 3 Ernie Els on Sunday as rain prevented completion of the final round of the Alfred Dunhill PGA Championship in Johannesburg.

Johnstone and Els, of South Africa, completed eight holes of their final round and were to come back Monday to finish the tournament that had its schedule thrown off by three days of intermittent storms. Only 36 golfers finished their final round Sunday, meaning most of the field still must complete play.

Scott Dunlap of the United States, who started the day even with Els, was one shot behind the South African after falling back and then getting birdies on five of six holes.

Retief Goosen of South Africa shot a five-under 31 on the front nine of his final round to pull within two shots of Dunlap and six of the lead. The defending champion, Nick Price of Zimbabwe, was a further shot back. (AP)

**Fraser Lifts England**

**CRICKET** England's bowlers, led by Angus Fraser, restricted West Indies to 120 for five, a lead of 134 at lunch on the third day of the third cricket Test at the Queen's Park Oval in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad on Sunday.

Fraser took two wickets in the morning session as the home team lost regular wickets after resuming at 71 for two. The 32-year-old removed Kenny Benjamin in his second over of the day. Benjamin top-edged a pull and wicket-keeper Jack Russell ran to the leg-side to haul in a comfortable catch. (AP)

**Struggling United Held by Barnsley, 1-1**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

Manchester United's string of embarrassing home results grew longer Sunday when it drew, 1-1, with Barnsley in the Fifth Round of the FA Cup.

United leads the English Premier League, Barnsley is last, but it took the lead Sunday from an error by Peter Schmeichel, the United goalkeeper. Schmeichel scuffed the ball into the path of John Hendrie, who shot into the unguarded goal in the 39th minute.

In its last two league games at Old Trafford, United drew 1-1 with Bolton,

field Wednesday. The draw lifted Liverpool into second place behind Manchester United.

**ITALY** Ronaldo registered his first Serie A hat-trick and assisted on another goal as Inter Milan thrashed Lecce, 5-0, Sunday to keep the pressure on league leader Juventus.

Ronaldo scored with a low shot inside the far post in the first half and then with a penalty kick and a header in the second half to raise his season's tally to 14 goals, five in the last four games.

The Brazilian also set up defender Mauro Milanese's goal as Inter handed Lecce its seventh straight loss.

Lazio climbed into third place, beating Bari, 2-0. Udinese, which was third, drew 1-1 against 10-man Parma. Oliver Bierhoff hit the equalizer for Udinese with 10 minutes left. It was his league-leading 17th goal of the season.

Patrick Kluijvert scored twice as AC Milan beat Vicenza, 4-1.

**SPAIN** Real Madrid overpowered last-placed Sporting Gijon, 3-0, Sunday to regain first place in the league. Striker Savio popped in the first for Real Madrid in the 51st minute. Davor Suker scored twice for Real.

Barcelona, which began the day in first place, drew, 0-0, with Mallorca in Barcelona. At the end, Barcelona fans waved white handkerchiefs.

**NETHERLANDS** PSV Eindhoven finished with nine men but still held on for a 1-1 draw against Ajax Amsterdam, the Dutch league leader, in Eindhoven on Sunday. Ajax remains 12 points ahead of PSV.

Ronald de Boer put Ajax ahead with a lob from 40 meters. Boudewijn Zenden equalized for PSV which lost Wim Jonk



Arsenal's Dennis Bergkamp, left, running past Crystal Palace's Marc Elworthy. The FA Cup game ended in a tie.

and Ernest Faber in the final four minutes. Both were sent off for tripping Michael Laudrup as he broke clear in successive Ajax attacks.

**GERMANY** Marian Hristov of Kaiserslautern seized on a defensive error to score from close range in the 81st minute and hand Stuttgart its first home defeat of the season, 1-0.

The victory increased Kaiserslautern's lead in the Bundesliga to five

points. Second-placed Bayern Munich lost, 2-1, to Hertha in front of 76,000 in Berlin's Olympic Stadium. Michael Preetz and Ante Covic scored for Hertha. The victory could have been greater had it not been for Oliver Kahn's heroic play in the Bayern goal.

**AFRICAN NATIONS CUP** Burkina Faso, the host nation, beat Guinea, 1-0, in Ouagadougou to reach the quarterfinal round of the African Cup of Na-

tions for the first time ever.

Referee Omer Yengo of Congo sent off defender Demba Pablo Thiam of Guinea for what seemed a minor infraction, giving Burkina Faso an advantage which it finally exploited with six minutes remaining. Romeo Kambou scored with a soft header. Burkina Faso and Cameroon, which beat Algeria, 2-1, on Sunday, finished in the top two positions in Group A. (AP, Reuters)

**Nets Struggle, But Late Rally Beats 76ers**

*The Associated Press*

Sam Cassell had 30 points and 11 assists, and his teammates finally found their range in the fourth quarter as New Jersey rallied to beat the 76ers in Philadelphia, 105-98.

After shooting 29-for-81 through the first three quarters on Saturday night,

**NBA Roundup**

The Nets climbed back from 14 points down. Kerry Kittles scored 11 of his 22 points in the final quarter and Kendall Gill hit two key 3-pointers. Jayson Williams had 17 points and 24 rebounds for New Jersey.

Tim Thomas had a career-high 27 points for Philadelphia and Allen Iverson had 26 before being ejected with 15.7 seconds left after getting a second technical foul, for arguing an out-of-bounds call.

**Suns 94, Spurs 81** In San Antonio, Jason Kidd matched his season-high with 29 points as the Phoenix Suns broke open a tight game with a decisive fourth-quarter run. Kidd was 11-for-19 from the field.

David Robinson did not play in the second half for San Antonio because of tendinitis in his right knee. He had 10 points and six rebounds. Will Perdue, subbing for Robinson, had 12 points and 14 rebounds. The Spurs' rookie Tim Duncan had 30 points and 11 rebounds.

**Bucks 99, Cavaliers 93** Glenn Robinson scored 27 points and Ray Allen added 25 to lead Milwaukee over host Cleveland.

The Bucks, playing without the former Cavaliers' point guard Terrell Brandon, started the fourth quarter with a 20-9 run to break a 65-65 tie and take an 85-74 lead.

Bob Sura, who missed two months with an ankle injury, led Cleveland with a career-high 30 points in 30 minutes. Wesley Person scored 17.

**Pacers 96, Hawks 92** In Atlanta, Reggie Miller scored 31 points and Indiana held the Hawks without a field goal for almost nine minutes in the fourth quarter.

The Pacers converted 12 consecutive free throws in the final 1:25, including four each by Miller and Travis Best. Dikembe Mutombo led the Hawks with 25 points and 18 rebounds and Alan Henderson added 24 points.

**Jazz 111, SuperSonics 91** Karl Malone scored 34 points and Jeff Hornacek added 22 as visiting Utah won its fourth straight game.

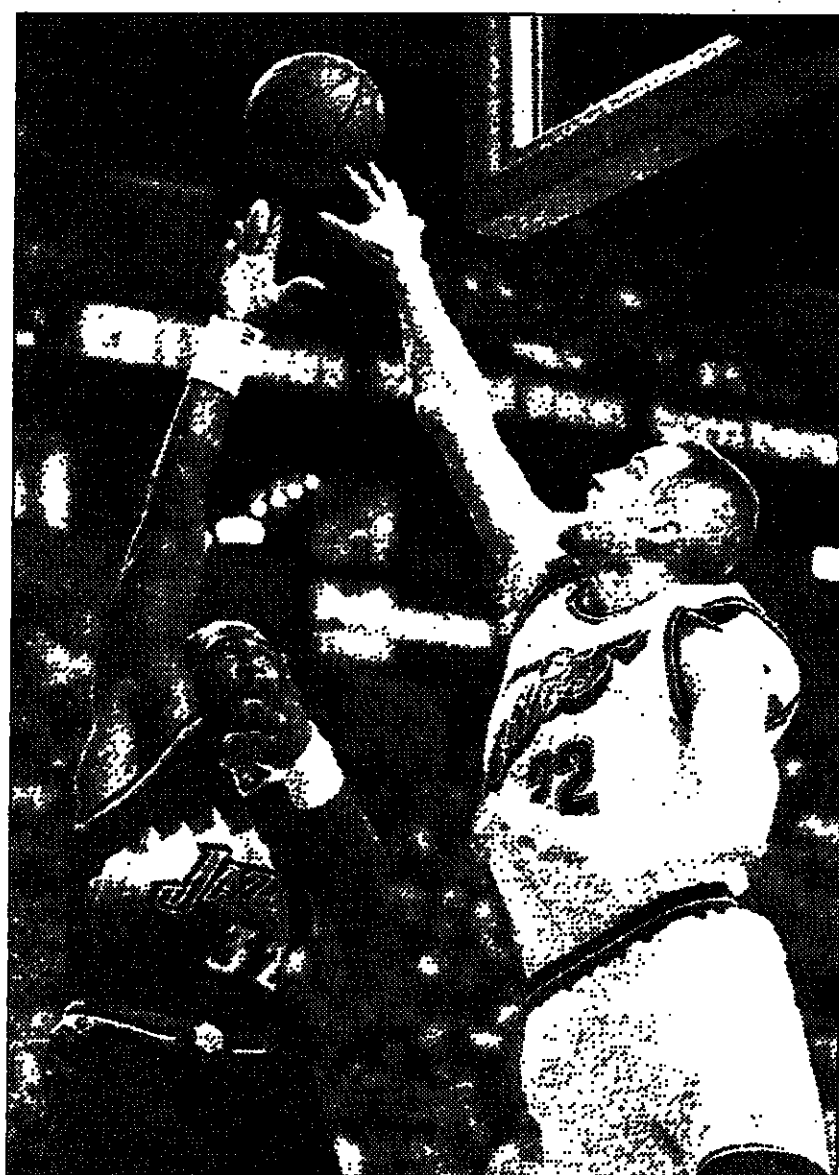
Malone, voted the most valuable player in the league last year, shot 14-for-23 and scored 17 points in the third quarter when the Jazz pulled away. He also had eight rebounds.

Gary Payton led the Sonics with 23 points and 10 assists, but Vin Baker, Seattle's other All-Star, was held to 10 points and three rebounds. The loss ended the Sonics eight-game home-court winning streak.

**Grizzlies 110, Wizards 108** In Vancouver, Bryant Reeves scored six of his 22 points in overtime as the Grizzlies snapped a seven-game losing streak.

Reeves put Vancouver ahead for good, hitting 1-of-2 free throws to make it 103-102 with 3:10 remaining in the extra period. Shareef Abdur-Rahim had 21 points and 12 rebounds for Vancouver.

The Wizards were without the injured Chris Webber and Juwan Howard, who did not make the trip.



The Jazz's Karl Malone, left, shooting over Seattle's Jim McIlvaine.

**Stars and NBA Trades**

**Small Franchises Often at Mercy of Big Players**

*By Mike Wise  
New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — It was another disturbing example of how agents and players are dictating National Basketball Association economics — and how small-market franchises are at the mercy of their stars.

Damon Stoudamire, the diminutive, stop-and-pop point guard, has a tattoo of Mighty Mouse on his biceps for a reason. He wields a lot of power, enough to shoot down other prospective deals that could have made his now-former team, the Toronto Raptors, a much better club.

Stoudamire was traded from Toronto to Portland on Friday, along with Walt Williams and Carlos Rogers, in exchange for Kenny Anderson, Gary Trent, Alvin Williams, two first-round 1998 draft choices and cash.

When the deal was done, Darrell Walker also stepped down as the Raptors' coach. Walker, who had been appointed by the since-departed Isiah Thomas, and was closely tied to Stoudamire, departed happily from the team hotel and was relieved by Butch Carter, who was handed the task of coaching a seven-man squad against the Nets.

Before the deal was consummated between the Raptors and Trail Blazers — Anderson was the linchpin in the deal — Stoudamire was minutes away Wednesday from going to Orlando in a three-team deal that would have sent Antefney Hardaway to the Nets.

But when news of the prospective trade reached Stoudamire, a free agent at season's end, he emphatically put the word out through his agent, Bill Duffy,

that he would not be interested in signing a long-term deal with the Magic after the season. The only scenario would involve Hardaway's staying in Orlando.

Stoudamire also nullified a similar deal with Sacramento earlier this season, letting the Kings know that unless Mitch Richmond remained, he would not sign a long-term deal.

Such proclamations kill trades because teams bidding for a player like Stoudamire want him for the long haul. The Vancouver Grizzlies may be in the same predicament soon with Shareef Abdur-Rahim, their soon-to-be-free-agent forward.

"It really has gotten out of control," said Geoff Pietre, the vice president and general manager of the Kings. "Toronto drafted this kid, couldn't keep him because of all kinds of demands and had to settle for a deal that wasn't the best deal out there for them."

Peirce and other team executives have suggested that the current system — in which a player can sign with any team after three years in the league — be dealt with when the current bargaining agreement is reopened in April; the league has the unilateral right to do so April 1 and all indications are that it will.

One change could be the assignment of a designated franchise player, a practice that keeps National Football League teams from losing their best players.

"If there was a hands-off approach in which no other team can sign that player, then maybe the playing field would be leveled," Pietre said. "As it is now, it is almost impossible for a small-market team to hold onto a great player and build a great team at the same time."

**An Awesome Keeper**

**Brazil Star Lauds U.S. Player's Performance**

*By Steven Goff  
Washington Post Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — As half-time approached in the U.S. national soccer team's historic 1-0 upset of world champion Brazil, a pass reached Romario, one of Brazil's stars, a few strides from the American net.

This was a sure thing, soccer's equivalent of a breakaway slam dunk, one of the greatest goal scorers of his era requiring only a nod of his head to send the ball into an inviting target about 10 feet away.

It didn't make it that far. The U.S. goalkeeper, Casey Keller, threw himself to his right, extended his arms and, somehow, some way, caught the ball.

Romario raised his palms to his face, covered his unbelieving eyes, dragged his fingers to his lowered jaw and then peered skyward pleading for divine explanation. The humbled striker extended his hand to Keller and mumbled something in Portuguese.

"I think he was a little surprised," Keller said. "I saved it and he showed his respect for it."

After the match Tuesday night, in which Keller made six phenomenal saves to help the United States advance to Sunday's championship game of the Concacaf Gold Cup against Mexico at Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, the usually belligerent Brazilian was in awe.

"That was the greatest performance I have ever seen in a goalkeeper," he said. "It was an honor to be on the field with him."

Already known as one of the better goalies in the English Premier League, Keller — who plays for Leicester City — is gaining a global reputation.

London newspapers carried stories on the U.S. victory over Brazil, focusing on Keller's exploits. Satellites accommodated worldwide viewing of his highlights. The BBC built his hotel room for an interview. Television crews from several countries cornered him the next day at practice.

All this came just 10 days after he made several dramatic stops to key a 1-0 Premier League victory over first-place Manchester United, one of the

most intimidating clubs in Europe.

But the low-key Keller, who grew up on a farm in rural Washington state, doesn't impress himself. It's his job as the goalie, he explains, and "if Romario puts a ball in the upper corner, I wasn't going to save it. It's a cumulative thing. I'm making a couple of saves that maybe were a little bit special. Brazil maybe didn't put the ball where they should have."

However, that game will always stand out, he said, because of "the team we played, the players, the environment and that we won" — the Americans' first win after eight losses to Brazil.

Keller and Brad Friedel have been tangled in a tight battle for the U.S. team's top goalkeeper spot. Friedel — under contract with Liverpool but not playing — has been superb in his recent U.S. stints, but Keller's latest show undoubtedly has pushed him ahead.

"Casey was exceptional," said the coach, Steve Sampson, who won't name his World Cup starter for several months. "It was the best performance I have ever seen — ever! — in any competition. It was something special."

Keller, 28, rejoined the U.S. team from England on Monday because Sampson's plan was to play Friedel in the first round of the Gold Cup and Keller in the elimination rounds. He will remain with the squad for Saturday's exhibition against the Netherlands in Miami and a game at Belgium a few days later before heading back to Leicester City.

The tug-of-war between Sampson and the Leicester City coach, Martin O'Neill, for his services has resulted in numerous transatlantic flights over the past two years. But once the English League season ends May 10, he will be with the U.S. team on a full-time basis in preparation for its World Cup opener against Germany on June 15 in Paris. "We're all working toward the World Cup," Keller said. "To win a competition like this is important to the team. We're a confident group right now."

Despite his age and experience, Keller has yet to play in a World Cup. He was a reserve on the 1990 squad and was left off the 1994 roster because of a dispute with then-coach Bora Milutinovic.

**Caray in Critical Condition**

*The Associated Press*

**RANCHO MIRAGE, California** — The broadcaster Harry Caray, the longtime voice of the Chicago Cubs, was in critical condition Sunday after collapsing during a Valentine's Day dinner with his wife.

Caray, 78, collapsed Saturday night at the Basin Street West nightclub, said the club's manager, Peter Marin.

"Everybody was stunned," said Ron Marino of Palm Springs, a former scout for the Kansas City Royals. "It took a while for the paramedics to get there. They worked on him for a long time."

Caray was in critical but stable condition at Eisenhower Medical Center, but his wife, Dutchie, asked that no details be made public, according to a hospital spokesman.

Paramedics said they took a man in full cardiac arrest to Eisenhower from the nightclub, but hospital officials would not confirm that Caray was that person. "We had about seven ambulances come in here about the same time, and four were cardiac

arrest cases," the spokesman said.

Caray and his wife have a home in neighboring Palm Springs.

Caray is known for singing "Take Me Out to the Ball Game" during the seventh-inning stretch at Chicago's Wrigley Field, and for reacting to stellar plays by exclaiming "Holy Cow!" a favorite phrase of another baseball announcer, the New York Yankees' Phil Rizzuto. Caray is also known for hollering "Cubs win! Cubs win! Cubs win!" after each Chicago victory.

Caray has broadcast baseball games for 53 years, 16 with the Cubs. He also broadcast games for the St. Louis Cardinals, the Oakland A's and the Chicago White Sox. For the 1998 season, the Cubs broadcast team added his grandson, Chip Caray, to the Atlanta Braves.

Caray's son Skip also is a broadcaster for the Atlanta Braves. "Caray suffered a stroke in 1987 and has cut back his broadcasting duties on WGN-TV in recent years. Last year he stopped traveling with the Cubs, saying, 'Road trips are a grind for ballplayers, and they can be pretty tough on announcers, too.'"

**SCOREBOARD**

Game	Score	Time
Baseball: Yankees vs. Red Sox	Yankees 5, Red Sox 3	9:05
Baseball: Cubs vs. Cardinals	Cubs 4, Cardinals 2	9:05
Baseball: Braves vs. Mets	Braves 6, Mets 4	9:05
Baseball: Rangers vs. Astros	Rangers 7, Astros 5	9:05
Baseball: Mariners vs. Pirates	Mariners 3, Pirates 1	9:05
Baseball: Indians vs. Tigers	Indians 2, Tigers 1	9:05
Baseball: Athletics vs. Dodgers	Athletics 4, Dodgers 2	9:05
Baseball: Padres vs. Giants	Padres 3, Giants 1	9:05
Baseball: Rockies vs. Marlins	Rockies 5, Marlins 3	9:05
Baseball: Brewers vs. White Sox	Brewers 4, White Sox 2	9:05
Baseball: Angels vs. Mariners	Angels 6, Mariners 3	9:05
Baseball: Astros vs. Rangers	Astros 5, Rangers 7	9:05
Baseball: Pirates vs. Mariners	Pirates 1, Mariners 3	9:05
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Baseball		



# Herald Tribune WINTER OLYMPICS

R MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1998

## Technical Fireworks and Soft Landings Give Kulik Gold

By Jere Longman  
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — For a young figure skater who had been known to wilt under pressure, Ilya Kulik gave the most composed performance of his life in winning the Olympic gold medal. He also delivered the most technically demanding program ever skated at the Winter Games.

Skating first among the contenders Saturday night, Kulik, 20, ended all the suspense in four and half minutes, winning first place from all nine judges. He became the first Olympic champion to land a quadruple jump.

He also landed an unprecedented eight triple jumps, including a triple-triple combination, and received only one score below 5.8 for technical merit and artistry. It was a huge leap technically from 1994, when Alexei Urmanov of Russia won with no quad and a triple axel-double toe combination.

Kulik skated airily to Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," attaining great height on his jumps and landing so softly that an invisible parachute seemed to cushion his return to the ice. He had worked diligently to improve

his stamina, and Saturday night he appeared in full control with a tranquility that made him seem oblivious to the pressure of the moment. He became the first man since Dick Button in 1948 to win the Olympics on his first attempt.

"It was my very best performance," said Kulik, who trains with his coach, Tatiana Tarasova, in Massachusetts.

"The pressure was unbelievable," Kulik said. "Each practice seemed like a competition. Today, I couldn't sleep during the day. It wasn't possible, I was so nervous. But on the ice I understand everything. I know what to do on the ice."

Kulik is somewhat remote in his skating. And his spins need work. But if he was not particularly engaging or dynamic, he clearly deserved to win over Elvis Stojko of Canada and Philippe Candeloro of France on a night when the other contenders unraveled repeatedly from nerves or injury. Guo Zhengxun of China landed two quads, but his artistry suffered, and he finished eighth.

Stojko won his second consecutive silver medal after landing eight triple jumps despite a painfully strained groin muscle. The injury, complicated by a pinched nerve, had bothered him for a

month, and Stojko had not been able to jump in practice the past two days.

On Friday, he stood at the side of the rink and told his coach, Doug Leigh, "I can't even move."

Stojko, 26, did not attempt a quadruple jump Saturday night, skating instead

### FIGURE SKATING

with a deliberateness intended to conserve energy and preserve whatever spring remained in his legs. He still managed to match Kulik in triple jumps if not in artistry. Afterward, Stojko winced in pain and had to be helped to the kiss-and-cry area by his coach.

"He is in acute pain," Leigh said. "If there was a medal for bravery and courage, Elvis deserved it."

Candeloro gave the most vibrant and ambitious performance of the evening, skating as D'Artagnan of "The Three Musketeers" and winning a bronze medal for the second straight Winter Games.

His sword-fighting showmanship brought screams and wild applause from the audience at White Ring arena, pulled him up from fifth place after the short program and knocked the faltering

Todd Eldredge of the United States out of third into fourth. Three days shy of his 26th birthday, Candeloro had been bothered by an ankle injury the past two seasons, but Saturday he rediscovered the theatricality that made him so promising and entertaining four years ago in Lillehammer, Norway.

Eldredge, 26, the 1996 world champion, had built his career on dependability and consistency. But he fell apart Saturday, awkwardly leaning on a triple axel that disrupted a combination jump and deflated his entire performance.

He later reduced an intended triple axel to a single and fell when trying a second time to do the jump. He had finished third in the short program, but he hardly deserved a medal after the stunning meltdown Saturday night.

"When I finished, there were no thoughts about medals," Eldredge said. "I was not pleased with what I had done. The first triple axel, I tried too hard. On the second one, I was too tired. The medal was something I wanted. But everybody doesn't get what they want."

Kulik finally did get what he wanted after two years of struggling to improve his stamina in the free skate.

Two years ago, he moved from Mos-

cow to the United States for better training conditions and financial opportunities. Last summer, after a fifth-place finish at the 1997 world championships, he began working with a personal trainer to increase his endurance.

On Saturday night, he overwhelmed the short program on Thursday. Robin Cousins of Britain, the 1980 Olympic champion, described Kulik's winning performance as "wonderfully controlled."

"He's a young athlete who's brought a different style to the podium," Cousins said. "He was so serene on the ice."

Button, the winner at age 18 in 1948 and again in 1952, said that while Kulik's performance was deserving of a gold medal, it was still unfulfilled in its potential elegance.

"He's got the most physical talent, the most superb body, the finest long legs waiting to become instruments for a magnificent performance," Button said. "He has yet to develop that. If he ever does, he will become a great skater."

After his performance Kulik may have put an end to the snickering about his



Ilya Kulik performing in the free skating program of the men's final.

yellow giraffe-print shirt covered by a white vest.

"I doubt I can buy this shirt anywhere," Kulik joked. "It was done special for me by a good mother in Moscow. I feel that shirt for me is lucky. I don't think I will be hearing any more questions about this shirt because this shirt has won."

## 18 Skaters Disintegrate A Games Sprint Record

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — "A very strange year," Ids Postma said Sunday, his gold medal secure in his custody.

He was talking about his own sudden metamorphosis into a sprinter, the sudden Dutch surge in sprinting, and also

### SPEED SKATING

the technological leap that saw 18 — count 'em 18 — skaters beat the old Olympic record for the 1,000 meters.

Postma was the fastest of the new clap-skate set Sunday, setting the record in 1 minute, 10.64 seconds, followed by his compatriot Jan Bos and Horiyasu Shimizu of Japan. The old record of 1:12.43 had been set by Dan Jansen of the United States in Lillehammer, Norway, in 1994. Jansen was present as 15 other skaters whizzed past his accomplishment.

Jansen and Postma have both been coached by Peter Mueller, the 1976 gold medalist in the 1,000 meters. Postma, age 24, said he would continue skating while working at his family farm.

The Dutch also attached adhesive rubberized strips to their racing suits to cut down wind resistance. The strips were approved by the association only the Friday before the Winter Games opened, and Gianni Romme and Rintje Ritsma of the Netherlands won gold and silver with them in the 5,000 meters.

"If the strips are an advantage, what in the world are they doing putting them in two days before the Olympics?" asked Casey FitzRandolph, the American who finished seventh. "That sounds crazy to me."

Asked about the strips, Bos said: "It was new for me. We got them only one

day before the 500. We scared other countries with them, but I don't really believe in them."

The clap skates are for real, however. Postma, 24, has always done better in the longer races. He fell in the 500 and won a silver in the 1,500 despite stumbling, and he stunned himself Sunday.

Paired with K. C. Boutiette of the United States in the 17th group, he ticked one lane marker harmlessly, but raced through the final lap in 28.02, to set the Olympic record, the third time it had fallen in one day. Then he had to sweat out five other pairs before he was assured of his gold.

"I don't expect to win the 1,000," he said, "but I said, 'Let's go for it, in the corners as well.'"

The emotional high of the afternoon was for Shimizu, all 1.60 meters (5 feet, 3 inches) of him. The "Little Giant," as he is called in his country, won the 500-meter sprint on Tuesday for Japan's first gold medal of these Winter Games, and only the second individual gold medal ever won by a Japanese up to that point. The nation has continued to do well, and Shimizu did not mind saying he thought he had something to do with it.

"This might sound a bit audacious," he was quoted as saying by a translator after the race, "but after I won the gold medal, it seemed that all Japanese athletes were upbeat. Nothing could beat them."

Shimizu said he, in turn, took energy from the successes of Japanese athletes in recent days, and he did not pay homage to the new clap skates. Postma, however, acknowledged that the speed-skating in the 1998 Winter Games would be linked to the equipment.

When asked how long he expected his record to stand, Postma said, "Well, it's an Olympic record, so four years."

### Canadian Woman Wins 500

Catrina LeMay-Doan of Canada won the women's 500-meter race on Saturday, Christopher Clancy of The New York Times reported. Heading into Saturday afternoon's final round, she held a lead of four one-hundredths of a second over Susan Auch of Canada. By the time they had finished their display of power and precision, the order was the same.

Auch made it to the 100-meter mark slightly ahead in a superb 10.27 seconds. But over the next 400 meters, LeMay-Doan relentlessly imposed her will and greater force, finishing in a time of 38.21 seconds to Auch's 38.51.



Ids Postma during his record-setting performance in the 1,000 meters.

## JAPAN: Cries of Joy for the Gold Medals

Continued from Page 1

rible weather that has plagued the Games. Instead of enjoying the moment, the Japanese press has been filled with second-guessing about whether Nagano, the southernmost city ever to hold the games, should have been selected in the first place.

But that mood changed with the medal blitz Sunday. In the morning, Funaki won the men's 120-meter ski jump — adding to the silver medal he won in the 90-meter jump competition — and his teammate Masahiko Harada won the bronze, to the delirious cheering of 35,000 mainly Japanese fans. In the afternoon, the speed skater Horiyasu Shimizu picked up his second medal, a bronze in the men's 1,000-meter race to go with his gold in the 500-meter, turning the crowd at Nagano's M-Wave skating oval into a screaming sea of waving flags and flashing cameras.

Harada's medal was an inspiring comeback. He was heavily favored to win a medal in the 90-meter jump, but he flubbed his last jump and finished fifth. It was the same fate he suffered in the Lillehammer Games in 1994, when his poor final jump cost Japan the team jumping gold medal. Harada's third place Sunday was a sweet ending to a sad story.

"These athletes make this world brighter; they have changed people's moods," said Shioichi Asahara, a 69-year-old fan.

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto joined in the cheering for Japan's medalists. "Unbelievable," he said in Tokyo, praising Funaki for "perfect form," and Harada for good sportsmanship in accepting his teammate's superior performance.

The winners also are fresh faces for Japan, marking an important generational shift. Funaki, 22, has stylish, pointy sideburns and high, thin eyebrows that look plucked. Tae Satoya, 21, who won the gold medal in women's mogul skiing, was born four years after the Sapporo Olympics. She is Japan's first female gold medalist at the Winter Games, but looks more at home in Tokyo's trendy neighborhoods than pouring tea at some corporation — the career path of many of her contemporaries.

These athletes are the face of Japan's youth, a generation of iconoclasts who are challenging the notions of conformity and group behavior advocated by their parents and grandparents. Japan's bleached-and-pierced snowboarders are as cutting-edge as any from America, and young athletes such as Funaki, Satoya and others are inspiring their peers.

Funaki's newest possession is Japan's 99th Olympic gold medal in all games, summer and winter. If number 100 does not come Monday, many people will be looking to Funaki and Harada to provide it in the team ski jumping competition Tuesday morning.

"Today," said Asahara, a retired teacher, "I felt the beauty of Funaki."



Galina Koukleva of Russia powering her way to a gold medal Sunday in the 7.5-kilometer sprint biathlon.

## Russian Biathlete Is Just Barely Best

The Associated Press

NOZAWA ONSSEN, Japan — Galina Koukleva of Russia, ranked No. 2 in the world, won the gold medal in the women's 7.5-kilometer sprint Sunday, as Russia and Germany reasserted their dominance in the biathlon after a series of surprises in earlier races.

Koukleva, a 25-year-old sport instructor, skinned across the finish line in 23 minutes, 8.0 seconds. That was seven-tenths of a second ahead of Ursula Disl of Germany, who won her second medal in Japan. Her teammate, Katrin Apel, finished an additional 24 seconds back to win the bronze. Each medalist missed one of her 10 targets.

The 64-woman race was a fast one,

despite an icy glaze over the snow that fell overnight and stopped about three hours before the event. There was vir-

### BIATHLON

tually no wind. Rapidly changing snow conditions had slowed earlier races and produced surprise winners.

But on Sunday, the medalists all ranked among the top 10 in World Cup standings. Germany and Russia, along with Norway, are the current biathlon powerhouses.

Competitors started at intervals of 30 seconds and had to climb a total of 260 meters (853 feet) over the course. They carried .22-caliber rifles, weighing

about 3.5 kilograms (7.7 pounds), and 10 rounds of ammunition.

They fired twice in prone and standing positions at the 2.5-kilometer and 5-kilometer points on the course. In contrast to the individual competition, when a minute is added to total time for every shot missed, a 150-meter penalty loop had to be skied for each miss. That takes up about 30 seconds.

Disl moved into high gear on the last stretch to nearly make up the six seconds between her and Koukleva.

"Coming into the finish, I was utterly exhausted," Disl said. "I was seeing stars and everything else. When I collapsed I knew I couldn't have gone any faster or any farther."

## Women of Curling: Tough in Own Way

New York Times Service

KARUIZAWA, Japan — So you thought the women who are body-checking and insulting each other back at the Aqua Wing in Nagano City were such teeth-rattling tigers. But there are many ways to define women as tough, that make them late 20th-century Olympians and role models. How many do you know that can hold down a full-time job, raise a child or two, juggle a life that still leaves room for passionate, world-class sport?

Four mommies with brooms took the first gold medal in women's curling here Sunday afternoon at Kazakoshi Park Arena. The Canadian women defended their world championship by beating Denmark, 7-5. Years of sacrifice, of begging time off from work, of



Canada's skip, Sandra Schmirler, shouting Sunday to teammates.

delaying the start of a family until they just couldn't wait any more, had paved the long road back to Regina, Saskatchewan, with gold, even if as athletes they do not live on the Olympic mountain top like Picabo Street, or at the center of the television universe with Michelle Kwan and Tara Lipinski.

CBS, the U.S. television network, gave the snarling U.S. hockey ladies a tape-delayed Saturday afternoon slot after they gave the favored Canadians a third-period spanking to mull over before their gold-medal showdown Tuesday night. I realize that Americans do not want people wasting their time with a slow, strategic game mostly popular in Canada's western prairies (though Switzerland stunned Canada for the men's gold medal).

You can't compare a pedestrian cross between shuffleboard and bowling on ice with she-woman sports like basketball and hockey. What the heck, I'm going to anyway.

We don't have to train eight hours a day for this. Canada's Jan Beyer admitted. "But I think what we have proved is that women can have it all, just like men. I hope young girls in Canada look at us that way."

Here, finally, we have women hockey players who are as athletically graceful as the figure skaters but don't want to settle for skating and stick work. They obviously want to check, which is not allowed, and in the case of the Americans and Canadians, probably take off the gloves and draw some blood.

The knee jerk reaction has been "Right on. What's good for the guys ... Except violence is only good for

the networks and merchandisers, for warped messages to kids.

The women with sticks are obviously hoping for a professional league in which to make a full-time living, so maybe they think this is what their audience wants. The game played with brooms, for the best curlers in Canada and elsewhere, will never be more than a good-paying hobby. So Canada's Marcia Gudereit, 32, helps pay the bills as a systems analyst. Joan McCusker, 32, is a teacher. Sandra Schmirler, the 34-year-old "skip" and star, is on maternity leave from her job at a recreation center.

All four of the starters have given birth in the last 20 months. McCusker has two children. That's five kids who factored into years of Olympic preparations.

"A lot of juggling, a lot of togetherness and families pitching in," said Shannon England. His wife, Schmirler, kept her maiden name, a good idea, since "Schmirler the Curler" may now be Canada's most popular female athlete, a woman who won her last world championship six months pregnant and stopped the Olympic trials in November to breast-feed baby Sarah.

"I don't mind saying this but there's been a lot of sacrifice on the part of the husbands," England said. "Most Americans don't understand this sport and probably don't even see it as a sport. But the game demands time, dedication, teamwork. Most days since Sarah was born, I've come right home from work and Sandra went right out to practice. It's been hard on everyone but this may be the best curling team ever. How could any of us think of denying our wives this chance?"

### OLYMPIC ROUNDUP

#### Hockey Gets Rough

ICE HOCKEY A National Hockey League brawl finally broke out at the Olympics — in the match Sunday between Russia and Finland, two teams that supposedly rely on speed, passing and finesse.

Most of the players had been on their best behavior in Nagano, Japan, seemingly more intent on adjusting to the larger ice surface than flexing their muscles. All that changed with a skirmish that gave Japanese fans their first real taste of the NHL style of play.

Darius Kasparaitis decked Jarmo Myllys, the Finnish goalkeeper, and then exchanged punches with Jyrki Lumme. Lumme and Kasparaitis both received 10-minute misconduct penalties. The fight was a draw, but Russia won the game, 4-3, to improve to 2-0 during the round-robin phase of the tournament.

In the other men's game Sunday, the Czech Republic beat Kazakhstan, 8-2. That game also had the look of an NHL clash, as gloves and sticks littered the ice midway through the second period after Jan Caloun of the Czech Republic and Vladimir Antipin pounded each other along the backboards.

Five players ended up in the penalty box. The Czech coach Ivan Hlinka said forward David Moravec had some teeth loosened in the game. Defenseman Petr Svoboda received a game misconduct with 33 seconds left for high-sticking. (AP)

#### Dahlie Misses Gold

CROSS COUNTRY SKIING Thomas Alsgaard of Norway overtook his compatriot, Bjorn Dahlie, in the final 100 meters to win the 15-kilometer freestyle pursuit title Saturday.

Skiers start the race handicapped according to their finishing position in the earlier 10K race. Dahlie, who won gold in the 10K, started eight seconds ahead of Markus Gandler, the 10K silver medalist, and with an advantage of 14 seconds over Alsgaard. While Alsgaard was pursuing Dahlie, Dahlie was chasing his seventh Olympic gold medal, which would have been a winter Olympic record.

Vladimir Smirnov of Kazakhstan won the bronze. (AP)

#### Szewczenko Drops Out

FIGURE SKATING Tanja Szewczenko's hard luck streak forced her out of the Olympics on Sunday with the flu.

Szewczenko, who was staging a comeback from a viral illness and assorted injuries, took sick the day after the opening ceremony. She was bed-ridden for five days with a high fever. She returned to practice Saturday, but realized she'd lost too much strength.

"This is one of the hardest decisions I've had to make in my career," coach Peter Jonas said. "It is made in accordance with the German skating federation and with Tanja. It was like a cement block off her shoulders." (AP)

#### Fewer Ads, Please

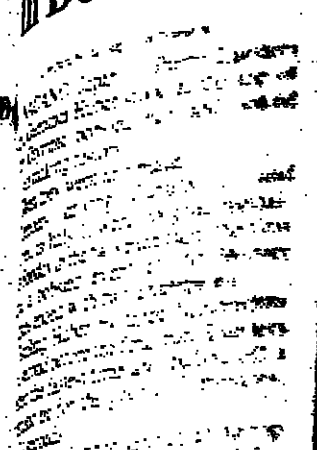
John Krinsky, marketing chief of the U.S. Olympic Committee, called on CBS on Sunday to do something about the number and timing of commercials on its Olympic broadcasts.

Krinsky, the committee's deputy secretary general, said that the broadcasts, plagued by much lower-than-expected ratings, were overrun with commercials that interrupted the flow of events.

"We recognize that the commercial networks have a right and a need to recoup the amounts they pay to the International Olympic Committee for rights fees," he said.

"We just suggest that the networks perhaps should rethink the number of commercial breaks." (AP)

Canada Ties  
With Italy  
For Gold  
In Bobsled



Canada and Italy tied for gold in the bobsled event.

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## WINTER OLYMPICS

## Good Sports About Bad Manners

Whether Bathing or Eating, Etiquette Eludes Foreigners

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — A few days ago, an American man made a major blunder in the Azuma Public Bath.

Embarrassed to strip in front of the matron who runs the bath house and wanders freely between the men's and women's sections, the American left his underwear on and tried to step into one of the giant tubs.

"So I had to run after him," recalled the matron, Wakiko Natsume, noting that Japanese bath etiquette stipulates that one must bathe naked. "I told him to take his underpants off right away."

Natsume smiled sweetly, oblivious that she might have been the cause of his embarrassment, and added: "And so he did. I think he was a little humiliated that he made a mistake."

All of Nagano these days, and not just the bath houses, is a study in the collision of cultures. Thousands of Westerners have descended on this quaint city and are cheerfully and obliviously trampling on local etiquette — walking while eating, scrubbing in the bathtub, even wearing shoes as they step into a house.

To be sure, most Japanese have been extremely understanding of these breaches of good manners. There seems to be some expectation that foreigners will do outrageous things — also, it makes for a better show — and local people seem very warm-hearted about foreigners who blithely break every rule in the book.

Japan's understanding of etiquette is very different from that of the West, and traditionally it was considered quite proper for men to urinate in public — women, too, until a couple of hundred years ago.

Before the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, the Japanese government had to issue urgent pleas for men to refrain from this practice because "foreigners are coming and they might think the Japanese are uncivilized."

Public urination has become far less common now, but in any case it would be a big mistake for any visitor to think that the Japanese have unsophisticated manners because they do not always bother looking for a toilet.

It is just that Japanese etiquette tends to focus less on natural functions and more on eating, sitting, language and feet, so that even little children have enough

savvy to wear one set of shoes to school, another set inside the classrooms, a third pair of footwear in gym class and a fourth kind in the school bathrooms. As far back as 720, it was decreed that anyone who breached etiquette by pouring wine while standing must commit suicide.

That rule has been relaxed along with many others; indeed, today even someone who commits a really serious sin such as stepping on a tatami mat with shoes will not necessarily be asked to commit seppuku, although that is a closer call.

That is also the most grievous sin that foreigners appear to be committing in Nagano.

"No, no, no, no, no!" shrieked Michiko Ogiwara as she ran after a European man who was poised to step in his shoes on the tatami mat in Zenkoku, the great temple in Nagano.

He pointed to his shoes, and he guiltily repeated — but then he committed another common offense: He took his shoes off and stood in his socks on the floor, and then stepped onto the tatami.

"That's not proper, but I don't say anything," Ogiwara sighed. "I do notice that foreigners are not so clear as Japanese about the distinction between tatami and the floor."

The correct procedure is that shoes should touch only the outer floor and socks or slippers should touch only the inside floor.

FOREIGNERS also seem to have some trouble with eating. Some eat while standing or, worse, while walking. Some guzzle directly from a bottle instead of using a glass. Some order *caru soba*, a kind of noodle that is supposed to be dipped in sauce, but instead they pour the sauce over the noodles.

Japan is often described as a shame culture, and the result of enormous social pressure is that Japanese rarely rob or murder or jaywalk; unfortunately, the same intense pressure sometimes drives them to suicide. The result is little crime but fairly high suicide rates.

Naturally, there is a bit of anxiety about hordes of people coming into town from countries with rather less shame and rather more crime.

Shopkeepers are much too polite to say that they themselves are apprehensive about the foreigners, but they agree that all the other proprietors are concerned about shoplifting.

"We haven't had anything taken, and I'm not worried," said Haruo Shimizu, the owner of a hardware store downtown. "But all the other shop owners tell us to be very careful."

"When a Japanese comes into the shop, we can read his face and know whether to trust him," Shimizu added.

"But we can't read the faces of foreigners," he added. "It's not just the language that gets in the way of communication; it's the faces, too. So it's a little worrying at first when a foreigner comes in."

THE one foreign custom that one might think would delight Japanese is tipping, which is virtually unknown in Japan. Indeed, top-notch restaurants sometimes give customers gifts. But many people in Nagano seem quite distressed when foreigners try to give them money.

"They want to leave tips, so we tell them 'no, no, no,'" said Yoko Fukushima, a sturdy woman who runs a coffee shop near Zenkoku. "This is a Japanese-style place, and so we cannot accept tips. It's just not done."

Kumiko Takei, owner of a restaurant near the main street, said that at first she was stumped about what to do with tips.

"We give the customer the change, and they say, 'No, it's for you,'" Takei said. "We're so surprised. So we're collecting all the tips from the Olympics, and then at the end we'll give the money to the United Nations."

The challenge for foreigners and Japanese alike is that social mores are sometimes so different that each side ends up a bit shocked by the other.

Shizue Hashimoto, a housewife who is host to a Maine couple in her home during the Olympics, is still amazed at what happened the other day.

"The wife came down from her room to take a bath, and she wore just a bath towel around her body," Hashimoto said. "I almost screamed."

It might seem odd that the Japanese would be startled by a woman wearing a towel while walking through a private house to the bath, but not by a woman running after a man in a bath house and ordering him to remove his underwear.

But in Japan it makes perfect sense: In a bath house, everybody goes naked and the proprietors have free reign, and in a private home one usually takes off one's clothes only in the bathroom or one's bath.

## Canada Ties With Italy For Gold In Bobsled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAGANO, Japan — Pierre Lueders and Guenther Huber stood at the top of the Olympic bobsled run and joked about making history.

Then they went and made it. Lueders, driving Canada 1, and Huber, in Italy 1, were co-gold medalists Sunday in the two-man race, the first time a bobsled event at the Winter Games ended with two champions.

Trailing Huber by three-hundredths of a second before the final run, Lueders posted the fastest time and pulled off a dramatic tie for the gold at 3 minutes, 37.24 seconds.

"We were joking around up at the top before. Can you imagine if we tied this time?" Lueders said.

Lueders said, "I can't really believe we won this thing, and there's somebody else we're tied with. It's very rare in our sport, and it's fantastic."

It was the first time an Olympic bobsled race produced co-winners, but not the first time it has produced a tie. In 1968, Italy's Eugenio Monti and Germany's Horst Floth were in a dead tie after four cumulative runs at the Grenoble-Alpe d'Huez Olympics.

In 1968, the judges changed the outcome to conform to world bobsled rules, giving the gold to Monti's team because it had the fastest time in a single heat. After that, Olympic officials decided not to break ties this way, a policy that was not needed until Sunday.

In other Winter Olympic sports a handful of events have ended with twin golds. In 1972, the title in doubles luge was shared by Horst Hoernlein and Reinhard Bredow of East Germany and Paul Hildgartner and Walter Plaikner of Italy in the time of 1:28.35.

On Sunday, Lueders put on an impressive show. He had said he was out to make amends for his dismal performance at Lillehammer, where he was seventh in two-man and 12th in four-man.

It was Canada's first Olympic medal in the two-man and only its second



Pierre Lueders, front, and David MacEachern of Canada raising their arms in triumph after their final run in the bobsled race Sunday.

bobsled medal. Victor Emery and his three teammates from Montreal won gold in the four-man at Innsbruck in 1964. Canada had never before entered an Olympic bobsled race.

"It was so close it would have been a travesty if either one would have lost," Lueders said. "Oh, it's great! It's been a long time coming and I'm just happy that we're the ones who did it."

It was the first bobsled gold for Italy since the heyday of Monti in the 1950s and 1960s. He is the only man to win gold, silver and bronze in both the two-man and four-man events.

The only other time an Olympic bobsled competition ended in a dead heat, Monti was involved. He tied Horst Floth of Germany in 1968 at Grenoble, but by old bobsled rules Monti was awarded the gold because he had the fastest single heat

time. The rules since then have been changed to allow for ties.

Huber built a five-hundredths-of-a-second lead over the Canadian star on the first run of the competition, but Lueders slowly pecked away at it, barely beating him down the 15-run Spiral track on the next three runs.

Lueders, who despite a bitter wind went without gloves and socks, made up one hundredth of a second on the second run Saturday and did it again on the third run.

With the gold medal on the line, Lueders then made up the final margin when it counted most.

Huber had heats of 54.51, 54.29, 54.17 and 54.27, and Lueders had runs of 54.56, 54.28, 54.16 and 54.24.

Christoph Langen of Germany won the bronze in 3:37.89. (NYT, AP)

## OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

## MEDALS

## COUNTRY STANDINGS

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. Russia	6	5	1	12
2. Norway	5	6	1	12
3. Germany	4	4	1	9
4. Canada	4	4	1	9
5. Japan	3	1	3	7
6. Finland	2	3	2	7
7. Netherlands	2	1	3	6
8. United States	2	1	3	6
9. France	2	1	3	6
10. Switzerland	2	1	3	6
11. Austria	1	3	2	6
12. Czech Republic	1	3	2	6
13. Slovenia	1	3	2	6
14. Italy	1	3	2	6
15. Korea	1	3	2	6
16. Ukraine	1	3	2	6
17. Belarus	1	3	2	6
18. Kazakhstan	1	3	2	6
19. Slovakia	1	3	2	6
20. Poland	1	3	2	6

## BOBSLED

## TWO-MAN

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1. Italy (Guenther Huber, Antonio Tenzinger)	1	0	0
2. Canada (Pierre Lueders, David MacEachern)	1	0	0
3. Germany (Christoph Langen, Markus Zimmermann)	0	1	0
4. Switzerland (Christoph Reinach, Cedric Genot)	0	1	0
5. Czech Republic (Petr Lada, Zdenek Sedláček)	0	1	0
6. Slovenia (Mitja Valjavec, Mitja Zver)	0	1	0
7. Austria (Hans Peter Scherzer, Robert Scherzer)	0	1	0
8. Netherlands (Hans de Haan, Robert Scherzer)	0	1	0
9. France (Jean-Michel Gauthier, Jean-Michel Gauthier)	0	1	0
10. United States (Brian Shuman, Lake Placid, N.Y., and Garrett Hume, Minneapolis, Minn.)	0	1	0
11. Slovakia (Jozef Stuchlik, Jozef Stuchlik)	0	1	0
12. Poland (Piotr Biedron, Piotr Biedron)	0	1	0
13. Belarus (Viktor Emery, Viktor Emery)	0	1	0
14. Kazakhstan (Viktor Emery, Viktor Emery)	0	1	0
15. Ukraine (Viktor Emery, Viktor Emery)	0	1	0
16. Belarus (Viktor Emery, Viktor Emery)	0	1	0
17. Kazakhstan (Viktor Emery, Viktor Emery)	0	1	0
18. Ukraine (Viktor Emery, Viktor Emery)	0	1	0
19. Belarus (Viktor Emery, Viktor Emery)	0	1	0
20. Kazakhstan (Viktor Emery, Viktor Emery)	0	1	0

## CURLING

## MIXED

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1. Canada (Kevin Martin, Johnston, Macdonald, Muir, Young)	1	0	0
2. Sweden (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
3. Switzerland (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
4. United States (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
5. Britain (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
6. Germany (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
7. Norway (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
8. Japan (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
9. Korea (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
10. Ukraine (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
11. Belarus (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
12. Kazakhstan (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
13. Ukraine (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
14. Belarus (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
15. Kazakhstan (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0

## CURLING

## WOMEN

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1. Canada (Jennifer Jones, Gail Leversedge, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	1	0	0
2. Sweden (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
3. Switzerland (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
4. United States (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
5. Britain (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
6. Germany (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
7. Norway (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
8. Japan (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
9. Korea (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
10. Ukraine (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
11. Belarus (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
12. Kazakhstan (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
13. Ukraine (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
14. Belarus (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
15. Kazakhstan (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0

## CURLING

## MIXED

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1. Canada (Kevin Martin, Johnston, Macdonald, Muir, Young)	1	0	0
2. Sweden (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
3. Switzerland (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
4. United States (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
5. Britain (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
6. Germany (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
7. Norway (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
8. Japan (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
9. Korea (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
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12. Kazakhstan (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
13. Ukraine (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
14. Belarus (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0
15. Kazakhstan (Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund, Anders Englund)	0	1	0

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## WOMEN

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1. Canada (Jennifer Jones, Gail Leversedge, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	1	0	0
2. Sweden (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
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	Gold	Silver	Bronze
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## WOMEN

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14. Belarus (Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones, Jennifer Jones)	0	1	0
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# Herald Tribune WINTER OLYMPICS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1998

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## Ice Queen Yearns for a Boyfriend - And a Medal

By Jennifer Frey  
Washington Post Service

NAGANO, Japan — Her hair is platinum blonde, her idol is Sharon Stone and her new, self-selected first name is supposed to express what she calls her "passion."

Pasha Grishuk, the Russian ice dancer, is poised to win a second straight gold medal Monday at White Ring, when she and her partner, Evgeni Platov, skate their free dance in the third and final day of ice dancing competition. Grishuk wants that medal more than anything. Except maybe a boyfriend.

While playing with the silver-studded dog collar she wore as a part of her costume in the original dance on Sunday, Grishuk laid out her idea of a perfect pre-competition morning: She'd like a slew of what she called "cute guys" to line up in the athletes' village at dawn, ready for her inspection.

"I will go down the line and put the cute ones on the right and the other ones on the other side," she said.

Then she paused and added:

"But only gold medalists, please."

And in case Ilya Kulik — who brought Russia the gold in men's figure

Kulik wins a gold medal. Page 20.

skating on Saturday — is too busy to line up Monday morning, Platov had a suggestion.

"Call 1-800-Pasha," he said.

Grishuk simply smiled her movie star smile and laughed.

"Almost everyone calls me Pasha now," said Grishuk, who instituted the name change in September, and had to hound Platov to remember. "Someone called me Oksana the other day, and I had to correct him."

Grishuk was happy to discuss the name change — and pretty much any topic — after Sunday's original dance competition, in which she and Platov skated brilliantly.

The duo are trailed in second place by their fellow Russians Oleg Ovsiannikov and Angelika Krylova — who just happens to be Grishuk's nemesis of the moment. At the European championships last winter, Krylova and Grishuk were playing an on-ice version of "chicken" — skating ever closer to each other, without looking — until Krylova sliced Grishuk on the arm with her skate.

As unpopular as she can be with her fellow skaters, though, Grishuk is a favorite of the crowd — and of the judges.

She and Platov, who plan to turn professional after the Olympics, and their programs are considered to be a class above the rest of the ice dancing field.

They also happen to be the most controversial.



Pasha Grishuk and Evgeni Platov showing their ice-dancing moves Sunday at the White Ring arena in Nagano.

In a sport where the rules are better defined by what dancers cannot do, rather than what they can, Grishuk and Platov like to push the envelope. Their lifts are sometimes a little higher than is perhaps allowed. They separate on the ice for more than the five seconds allowed.

"I think we have done something to take ice dancing to a new level and we are always trying to make it more exciting and more popular," Grishuk said. "That is what we want to be remembered for."

In that same mode, Grishuk promised that Monday night's free program would be innovative and exciting and that she would provide everyone with "a surprise." Grishuk's costume alone is always something that draws serious attention.

In this sport, which actually has a rule that states "the lady must wear a skirt,"

Grishuk showed up for the free program in Lillehammer dressed in a postage-stamp sized halter top and a miniskirt slit to the top of her thigh.

On Sunday, she wore a black-and-silver number that included chains and studs and the dog collar. And in the first 10 seconds of their program, Platov leaned over and unzipped the zipper that

was holding her miniskirt together (the move is choreographed into their program) to give her a long slit. She also wore purple skates to match her eyeshadow.

"I want to win a medal and I want to win an Oscar," she said, after taking off a full-length fur coat. "I think I can do both."

### OLYMPIC SCHEDULE

**MONDAY, FEB. 16**  
ALPINE SKIING, Holtsville — Men's Super G, 9:45 a.m.; Women's Downhill, 10:15 a.m.; Women's Combined (Downhill), 12:30 p.m.  
CROSS COUNTRY SKIING, Holtsville — Women's 45km relay, 10:15 a.m.  
FREESTYLE SKIING, Nagano — Free Dance, 7 p.m.  
FREE STYLE SKIING, Nagano — Airfile preliminary, 9:30 a.m.  
MEN'S ICE HOCKEY, All Big Ice Arena — Canada vs. United States, 1:45 p.m.; Czech Republic vs. Russia, 6:45 p.m.  
At Aqua Wing Arena — Finland vs. Kazakhstan, 2:45 p.m.; Sweden vs. Belarus, 6:45 p.m.

**TUESDAY, FEB. 17**  
ALPINE SKIING, Holtsville — Women's Combined (Slalom), 9:30 a.m.  
BATHOLIN, Nagano — Men's 10km, 1 p.m.  
WOMEN'S ICE HOCKEY, Big Ice Arena — Bronze medal, Finland vs. China 2 p.m.; Gold medal, Canada vs. United States, 4 p.m.  
SHORT TRACK SPEEDSKATING, Nagano — Men's 1000 meters, 7 p.m.; Women's 3000 meters relay, 7 p.m.; Men's 500 meters, Holtsville — K130 Team, 9:30 a.m.  
SPEEDSKATING, Nagano — Men's 1000 meters, 3 p.m.  
All Times Local

## Wretched Weather Proves Ally for Maier

Delays Give Austrian Skier Time to Recover

By Christopher Clarey  
New York Times Service

HAKUBA, Japan — The world will have to wait to see how Hermann Maier handles Olympic adversity. The men's Super G, scheduled for Sunday morning, became the latest casualty of Nagano's mercurial weather patterns.

With seven days remaining in these Games, there are seven alpine races still to be run. What is of more concern is that only two days remain until the alpine races are scheduled to strike camp and drive three hours to Shiga Kogen for the men's and women's slalom and giant slalom events.

In those two days, the Nagano Organizing Committee intends to run the men's Super G, women's downhill and women's combined event, which is made up of a short downhill and two slalom runs.

That is a very big order for a ski area that has had great difficulty providing quick service in the last week.

"According to the weather center, during February the weather normally changes in three-day cycles: three days good and three days bad," said Ko Yamaguchi, a Nagano Organizing Committee spokesman. "But this year, it's one day good and then one day bad. We have to adjust to this, and it's a very difficult task for us."

Yamaguchi said there were no plans yet to shift the slalom portion of the women's combined event to Shiga Kogen.

International Ski Federation rules stipulate that the combined slalom should be run on the same slope as the combined downhill.

"We do not anticipate yet that there will be big schedule changes," said Yamaguchi, who indicated that the forecast for Monday and Tuesday calls for improved, clear conditions.

It would be interesting to know how Yamaguchi defines "big." Not one of the alpine races has been contested on the originally scheduled day. The men's Super G was supposed to be contested Friday, when weather conditions were actually acceptable, but it was postponed to make room for the men's downhill.

On Saturday, the men's Super G was postponed again because of driving rain, and Sunday, after approximately four inches of fresh snow, it was postponed a third time because of poor visibility at the top.

About the only skier who might have reason to rejoice over the delay is Maier, the Austrian overall World Cup leader, who crashed spectacularly in the downhill, spraining his left knee and bruising his sternum. On Saturday, he underwent a magnetic resonance imaging scan on his knee in a local hospital but was scheduled to start eighth today. Now, he has at least one more day to heal, and his fans who were waving a huge banner with a picture of a pig (a good luck symbol in Austria) have one more day to get their hopes up.

## U.S. Men and Women Prepare for Canadians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAGANO, Japan — The U.S. and Canadian men's ice hockey teams took Sunday off ahead of their much-hyped matchup Monday in the second round of the competition. It is the first of two grudge games between the two countries. Canada and the United States meet in the women's ice hockey final Tuesday.

The American women beat Canada, 7-4, on Saturday in a round-robin game that

### ICE HOCKEY

was rough and ill-tempered even though both teams had qualified for the final.

The decision of the Canadian men's team to rest Sunday was not a surprise, since Canada (2-0) looked efficient and cohesive in its first two round-robin games, against Belarus and Sweden. The United States (1-1), on the other hand, struggled in both of its games. On Saturday, after the U.S. team beat Belarus, 5-2, Ron Wilson, the coach, lamented the team's lack of practice time.

The round-robin portion of the men's hockey will determine the tournament

seedings of the eight qualified teams.

After arriving in Japan six days ago, players from several countries have noted the effects of jet lag, though that may not be the only reason for fatigue. Chris Chelios, the U.S. captain, and Brett Hull, a star winger, were seen drinking at a local bar until almost 5 A.M. Sunday.

In the last match of the women's round-robin, Canada and the United States were tied at 1-1 at the start of the third period. Canada then took a 4-1 lead, but the United States scored six unanswered goals in the last 10 minutes. The two teams had 36 minutes of penalties, and the game ended with a scuffle. Shannon Miller, the Canadian coach, said the ruckus started when an American player made a disparaging comment to the Canadian forward Danielle Goyette about her father, who died of Alzheimer's disease just before the Olympics. Goyette started crying, Miller said.

"Our players would never say anything like that," said Cammi Granato, the U.S. captain. Goyette "speaks French, we speak English, so I don't know if there was a misinterpretation." (WP/NTT)

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Czech Republic*	00-42-000-101	Israel	177-100-2727	Sweden	020-795-011
Egypt(Cairo)*	010-0200	Italy*	172-1011	Switzerland*	0800-09-0011
France	0-800-99-0011	Netherlands*	0800-022-9111	United Kingdom*	0500-09-0011
Germany	0130-0010	Russia*(Moscow)*	755-3042	United Kingdom*	0800-09-0011

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Killing 197 Abc

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